

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 399.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes an article, of which the following is an extract:—Our fleet will strike boldly in the North and Baltic Seas. Our commerce and industry are active; our credit is good. There can be no comparison of our finances with those of the enemy. Prussia looked for treachery and discouragement here, and uneasily wonders at the promptitude of the nation in arming and organizing, and understands by this time the mere struggle is prolonged the better is our situation. Our resources in men and money are inexhaustible. Though invaded, France arms the entire nation. Neutral powers remain friendly, but comprehend that there cannot now be a question of mediation.

La Sicile, this morning, commenting on the item of news that the Imperial headquarters were at Rheims, says:—Who cares? McMahon can have only one headquarters—the centre of operations. The Imperial headquarters can only be a superfluity, an embarrassment, a pretext for losing battles. The crisis is too dangerous to talk of headquarters anywhere near those of the Commander-in-Chief. Yesterday the Imperial headquarters were at Chalons.

The grain mills in the valleys of the Seine and Marne and all the contents which could not be removed have been purposely burned. The country people are destroying the roads and doing all they can to impede the march of the Prussian armies.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the Minister of War declared that France tireurs were regularly enrolled and registered at the Ministry of War, and must be considered as belonging to the army.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The German Uhlans are objects of prodigious terror at Paris. Their arrival there is momentarily expected. Parols are stationed everywhere in the vicinity to announce events.

During the discussion in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Jules Favre informed the Deputies that, in his opinion, the recent French misfortunes were due to the leaders. After denouncing them, he wanted to know whether it was for the dynasty of the nation we are fighting?—The Minister of the Interior accounted for the delays in the receipt of telegrams by saying that the Generals are too busy fighting.

The Echo prints a Paris telegram stating that Madame Tascher de la Pagerie has been imprisoned at Vincennes, charged with communicating news to the enemy. Other court ladies are implicated.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The environs of Metz have been inundated by order of the French authorities.

The Government has received information that the Prussians are no longer at Chalons. The army of the Crown Prince has retrograded.

Orders have been given to mounted Gens-de-Armee to resist the raids of the Uhlans.

The *Liberte* says that at Toul yesterday the Garde Mobile made a sortie, defeating and killing the greater part of two Prussian regiments.

The drawing of conscription at Paris is fixed for the 29th inst. The call is for a corps of one hundred and forty thousand mounted volunteers, instead of ninety thousand.

Gunboats for the defence of the city have just arrived. The chief command of the squadron has been confided to Capt. Phommassen, formerly chief of the staff of Admiral Julien de La Gravier.

The Committee of defence have decided that upon the approach of the Prussian invading army the crops of the farmers between the Seine and the Marne, and in the environs of Paris—such as wheat, oats, and forage—that cannot be stored in the capital, shall be burned.

The bakeries of Paris were all visited yesterday by the authorities, in order to investigate whether they had a supply of flour to last forty days, according to the average daily sales.

L'Opinion Nationale says a new army is forming behind the Loire.

The man who attempted to assassinate Marshal McMahon was tried and shot to-day.

PARIS, Aug. 26, morning.—A cable special to the New York Times says:—Do not expect any specific

intelligence from this side for several days. There is a great strategic movement in progress, the importance of which is to be judged by the Generals and the authorities here. All letters and communications for the army have been stopped, and correspondents are imprisoned whenever found. Place no faith in the lying Prussian organs in London, or the journals courting German patronage in New York. The military prospects of France are clearer and more certain than at any time since the commencement of the campaign. The French strategic combinations will scarcely fail to be attended with decisive results in regard to the destruction of the invading army.

The latest news from Strasbourg is that six persons were killed, sixteen houses burnt, and the Cathedral slightly damaged. The people take refuge in number of the besiegers. As many spies still lurk in the city, the commandant has ordered the soldiers to shoot any persons seen on the roofs.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—French stories that the Prussians were checked yesterday between Chalons and Verdun, are false.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 10 p.m.—The Prussian cavalry is reported at Doncourt, St. Remy, Brienne, Tundres, and Chateau Thierry. The latter is about fifty miles from Paris.

The *Sicile*, in contemplation of the probability of the bombardment of Paris, urgently recommends the removal of the pictures from the galleries of the Louvre, and the books from the Imperial Library.

A letter from Berlin says the French in all their actions begin to fire so soon that they cause great slaughter before the Prussians are within charging distance. It is admitted the French fight bravely, but it is asserted that the positions they leave would have been retained under the same circumstances if occupied by the Prussians.

Aug. 27.—On Tuesday evening the headquarters of the Prussian army were at Bar-le-Duc. The advance had reached a point about midway between Chalons and Epervier. The march on Paris is to be conducted leisurely by the Prussians, as no further opposition is anticipated. There is authority for saying the fortifications of Paris, unless manned by 300,000 men, are worthless.

Bourges, the capital of the department of Oher, is fortifying. It is said the Emperor and the members of the Senate and Corps Legislatif will go thither. The right wing of the French army has already taken that direction.

The junction of Bazaine with McMahon is not yet effected.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the people of France, wherein he says, "Prussia makes war against the Emperor, and not against the people of France. The people have nothing whatever to fear. The Prince announces his purpose to instantly restore the lines of travel which have been interrupted or destroyed by army movements, so that labour and commerce may everywhere be resumed. All French officials have been requested to remain at their posts, and their personal safety is guaranteed. The Prince further says that only surplus food will be taken for the German troops—that only which is not required by the peaceful French."

Henry Labouehere writes to the Daily Telegraph from Paris that the Emperor is actually suspended. His Cabinet remains in power only because its chief was thought to possess administrative capacity. The Corps Legislatif is supreme, yet it appears to be conscious of its lack of the national confidence owing to the method of its election.

The Paris semi-official states it has information concerning the violation of the territory of Belgium: that the Prussians wounded at Saarbruck and Sarrulles were so numerous, and so disastrous was the situation, that the Prussian authorities were forced to send them to Cologne and Dusseldorf, but owing to the fact that the armies needed the railways clear for the reception of reinforcements and provisions, the wounded were conveyed across Belgium and Luxembourg without notifying the Governments, until the wounded were under way. They could not then

be sent back, though protests were made. Count Bismarck, when questioned on the subject, acknowledged the infraction of neutrality, but said he was forced to do so. France, says the *Patris*, except the explanations of Belgium, but denounces to the civilized world the actions of Bismarck, who respects no treaties or diplomatic conventions.

A late copy of the *Journal*, of Nancy, says: The which wounds us more than all else is the condition of the unfortunate farmers in our country. Our tears flow at the sight of long lines of wagons laden with oats, hay, and provisions of every kind to be given over to the Prussian army. The fine horses which were to prepare the earth for seed of the future harvest, have been harnessed to Prussian cannon. Since everything is scattered and destroyed on this day after harvest, it equally follows that remarkable barrenness of country must ensue. The difficulties of the entire year are crowded into one moment. The ruin is complete and unpeppable—long years will be necessary to repair the damages of these few days of invasion.

The *Figaro* says, contrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued, and the change is sufficient to show how often the military plans of the French have been modified during the last week by the authorities, the people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blocked, scouts killed, and the Prussians harassed in the flank and rear. Should these means of resistance acquire an importance which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will be here in fifteen days; otherwise, which is more probable, they may reach Paris in a week. The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

It is reported that a great battle has taken place between McMahon and the Crown Prince, in which McMahon was defeated.

The Bts de Boulogne is filled with cattle, to be used as food in case of a siege.

A Berlin telegram to the London Times says the Prussians are advancing on Paris 220,000 strong.

New York, Aug. 29.—M. Gallardet's despatch from Paris last night, says that McMahon's communications with Metz and Basine are secured, and confirms the reports of a French victory at Stenay, and a Prussian repulse at Verdun. The appearance of a division of the enemy between Rheims and Soissons, would seem to indicate that the invading wave will therefore come upon us by the valleys of the Aisne and Oise. It matters little by how many routes the enemy marches hither, the entire circumference of our fortifications is in a formidable state of defence. All the roads have been obstructed save only the railroads and canals, and many gates and posterns have been walled up. Yesterday the railroad bridge to Asniers was blown up, and, in short, nothing has been left to chance. At the Ministry, I am informed, that there is talk of removing the administration to Tours, or beyond the Loire, during the siege of Paris. This would be at once prudent and sensible. It is necessary that the Ministry should have elbow room. I shall desire to have it too, and it is not impossible that I may follow the flag.

It was Bismarck who gave the order that there should be no halt in the march on Paris. The King acquiesced, though his generals favoured looking after McMahon first, and taking Paris afterwards.

A special to the Evening Telegraph, dated London Aug. 29, says:—By a despatch just received from our special correspondent at Montmedy, we have news of a great and bloody battle begun on the eve of the 28th (Sunday) in the immediate neighbourhood of Monson. The battle is as yet undecided. Fighting is now going on between Charleville and Ardennes. Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join McMahon.

The Paris journals report the wife of Basine received a despatch on the 28th from the Marshal, in which he says, Do not leave Versailles. There will be no danger.—All goes better and better, the *Journal Officiel* announces.

Americans are rapidly leaving Paris, and most of the hotels are nearly empty.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

It is Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten O'clock a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASE:—

One line, first insertion.....	6 50
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 12 1/2
One line, first insertion.....	0 70
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 16
One line (per line) first insertion.....	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line.....	0 02

ALL Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

The War News.

The telegraphic despatches of the last few days relating to the progress of the war have been more conflicting and confusing than ever. Some of the Paris journals have reported battles in which the French were victorious which were never fought, and a series of minor engagements in which the Prussians were worsted; while official assurances have been given that satisfactory despatches had been received from Bazaine, who had extricated himself from the perilous position in which he had been held at Metz; and it was everywhere asserted that the grand strategic movement which was to retrieve all past disasters was being successfully carried out. The Prussian accounts as positively denied that Bazaine had escaped, and asserted that the remains of his army shut up in Metz was in a most demoralized condition, and suffering from the want of provisions and from fever. Meantime, the advance guard of the Prussian army which was moving direct on Paris was reported within a short distance of the city, and could be seen from its walls towards the end of last week; and the Crown Prince was expected to arrive there with his full force by Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, without paying any regard to the whereabouts of Marshal MacMahon. But this part of the programme was not carried out. MacMahon had proved himself to be too formidable a foe, to be left in the rear. Though overpowered at Weissenbourg, and forced to evacuate Chalons without giving battle, he had, so far, succeeded in evading the overwhelming forces of the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, Gen. Steinmetz, and the Crown Prince of Saxony, and though driven southwards at first, had turned round, and by a northerly route was endeavouring to effect a junction with Bazaine, near the Belgian frontier. So on Monday, the Crown Prince of Prussia—at a loss, according to French accounts, to make out for a day or two what had become of MacMahon, stopped short at Epervier, 88 miles from Paris, and retraced his steps in search of him. The French papers considered this a retrograde movement; and were jubilant over the asserted fact that MacMahon, with 180,000 men, aided by Bazaine with 120,000, would be able to give battle to the other Prussian forces before the Crown Prince could effect a junction with them, and would beat them in detail. In this expectation the French have been again doomed to disappointment, for according to the latest telegrams MacMahon has been once more outnumbered and completely defeated.

HERACLY, Tuesday, Aug. 30, (via London, Aug.

31.)—The Prussians attacked MacMahon's army to-day near Beaumont, defeated it, and drove it back upon the Belgian frontier. The French camp fell into the hands of the Prussians. The pursuit of the French troops was continued for several miles, and was interrupted by the number of cannon and prisoners which was taken. The extent of the battle field was so vast that it is impossible to obtain further details at this moment.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31, 11 a.m.—Bazaine is still cooped up. The German army has been ordered to camp as far as possible from the last battle field, owing to sickening exhalations.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31, via London, Sept. 1.—The King of Prussia has sent the following telegram to Queen Augusta:—

VARENNES, Aug. 30.—The Crown Prince has been in action with the 4th, 12th, and 17th corps, and 14th Bavarian. MacMahon was beaten and driven beyond the Meuse. Twelve guns, some thousand prisoners and material of war were captured.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Prussians say the French prisoners denounce the Emperor fiercely.

The French papers assert that the Prussians place the red cross of the ambulance service on their ammunition waggons, and some of the officers wear the badge on their arms, to avert the French fire.

Four millions of kilograms of powder have been distributed to the batteries on the fortifications of Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—England is likely to have an "Alabama" issue with Prussia. A note, almost equivalent to a protest, has been received by Earl Granville. It remonstrates against England's disregard of her obligations as a neutral; declares Prussia will not accept the legal quibbles of the officers of the Crown, and summons England to fulfil her neutral obligations or take the consequences. The question is a diplomatic one, the note adds, and must be promptly solved as such.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The chief municipal officers of Paris have addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, declaring the people ready to encounter the enemy.

The Commanders of the National Guards have received orders notifying them of the positions which they are to hold on the fortifications in case of siege. Gen. Trochu will hold a review this week of the newly organized Garde de Paris.

It is asserted that after the last battle with MacMahon, the Prussians violated Belgian territory, and were attacked by the Belgian troops defending the frontier.

The Free Grants Being Taken Up.

The tide of emigration to our Northern Townships—which has been ebbing for the last dozen years, or ever since the first rush of settlement to the Free Grants on the line of the Hastings Road ceased—has at last turned and begun to flow again, and settlers are once more beginning to take up land,—this time in the new and better Free Grant district, of which Mr. J. R. Tait is the resident Agent, at L'Amable, in the township of Dunganannon. And these settlers will begin life in the bush under more favourable circumstances than the occupants of the first lot of Free Grants did, as many of them will go amongst friends and relatives already settled, and used to the life; and so well satisfied with their prospects that it is by their advice the new comers are going to follow their example.

On Saturday last, a party of emigrants from England passed through Madoc on their way to Dunganannon, where the head of the family, who had preceded them, had satisfied himself that there was good land, and had selected his lot. In the course of conversation with the newly arrived strangers, we were informed that four other families, then in Belleville, would soon follow them to the same neighbourhood; and that two families from Peterborough had also gone to the same settlement last week.

The following letter, received by Mr. J. H. Dunn, of Madoc, from one of the older settlers in the tract to which these emigrants are bound, will doubtless be interesting to many who are thinking of looking for land, but are doubtful about venturing in that direc-

tion, because, as we have heard it remarked—"If the land was worth having, it would not be given away."

"DUNGANNON, Aug. 28, 1870.

"Dear Sir, I have had the pleasure of receiving the paper you sent, and I was very happy to see by it that you and others had another journey through the back bush, and that you had found more land fit for settlement; and I am also happy to state that the land you and I went through that day will be a good settlement in a short time, for I had the pleasure of going back with six more settlers, and they are well satisfied with the land; and there are two more coming in, in a short time. The six came from Peterborough, and three from Belleville. The only difficulty will be a proper road to it; but I hope there will be a way opened up to them, for there is quite a lot more land there fit for settlement; but we could not spare any more time, as we are busy with our harvest, and our crops are going to turn out very good. Our wheat looks well, and so do other crops. I have just dug my Early Rose potatoes. I had two pounds planted, and I have got 70 lbs., so I don't think you outside can beat that much."

"A. McGibbon."

The tract of which an actual resident speaks so favourably, lies about a mile and a half east of the Hastings Road, from Jarman's Mills, in the immediate vicinity of which the road is about at its roughest and worst and most in need of improvement. This, however, only goes to prove that the character of the country, as to its fitness for settlement, is not to be judged from the appearance of the road itself; for, as we are informed, this valuable section, which commences at so short a distance from a very rough part, has already attracted several families, and extends for a considerable distance, eastward from their settlement. It is a significant fact, also, that settlers from Peterborough county, who have had the opportunity of inspecting the intervening country, take up this land in preference to that which is nearer their starting point.

We see it stated, that within the last two months, 60,000 acres of land have been located in the Muskoka District. It only requires that good roads should be provided, and proper efforts made to bring the Free Grant district of North Hastings under the notice of the right class of emigrants, to insure as rapid a settlement of our own Northern Townships.

Mining Intelligence.

So little is heard and said nowadays about the Gold Mines that one is apt to forget that this is still by law the "Madoc Mining Division," and that thousands of acres in it are yet for sale as Mineral Lands. We occasionally see, however, fresh specimens of gold, generally obtained by panning, which are brought to the village for sale, and which serve to show that some prospectors are still quietly at work.

At the Phoenix (Richardson) Mine, little progress has been made of late, owing to delays in getting the machinery ready for keeping the shaft clear of water. At the Veigel Mine in Marmora, work has been stopped this week, owing to a disturbance arising out of a disputed claim to property. Mr. G. Hayes, whose name will be remembered, as the claimant to be the original discoverer of gold on "Nine in the Ninth," is occupying premises, to which other parties lay claim. They attempted to dispossess him forcibly on Monday last, and as he objected to this summary mode of proceeding, arguments in the shape of revolvers, bowie-knives, and other offensive weapons were produced. A gun was brought out in reply, and though no one was hurt, the dispute is not yet ended, and there has been quite an excitement about the affair in the neighbourhood ever since. The case is likely to come up for hearing before a magistrate to-day (Saturday).

Madoc Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Directors of the above Society was held on Saturday afternoon, the 27th ult., at the office of Mr. Gream, the Secretary. The following were present:—J. H. Dunn, President; Walker Unwin, Vice-President; and C. Kirk, E. Mooney, J. B. Ketcheson, Henry Robinson and John Tassie. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Ryan, the Secretary of the North Hastings Agricultural Society, stating

that in consequence of the lack of members at Madoc to the N. H. A. S., and the few that were members in Madoc having withdrawn from said Society, the Show would be held this fall at P. Lake's Hotel.—The Directors of the Madoc Agricultural Society accordingly determined to hold the Annual Show of the Township Society in the Village, on a day to be named, that would not clash with that on which the County Show was to be held, as the date was not mentioned in Mr. Ryan's letter.—The Directors also prepared the Prize List, and adjourned to the 1st of October next, then to choose Judges and settle the preliminaries for the Show.

Arrival of the Expedition at Fort Garry.

Riel Runs away.

Fort Garry, Aug. 24.
Via St. Cloud, Minn., Aug. 31.

Col. Wolsley and the regular troops of the expedition marched into Fort Garry this morning at ten o'clock. The 60th were commanded by Col. Fielden, the Engineers and Artillery by Lieutenants Henegge and Aileyns.

Col. Bolton arranged the force, and Col. McNeil acted as chief of the staff.

The troops marched in with the band playing, and immediately afterwards the Union Jack was hoisted by Col. McNeil, Captain Huyshe and Mr. Dennison, the band playing "God save the Queen," and a royal salute of 21 guns being fired.

The boats landed this morning about two miles from the fort. The men disembarked and marched across the prairie at the back of the town of Winnipeg, and surrounded the fort.

No resistance of any kind was offered. The departure of Riel and his people must have been hasty, as the uncleaned remains of breakfast were found in several places.

Several of Riel's counsellors were pointed out amongst those congregated about the gate, but Col. Wolsley's precautions did not extend to arresting the men.

A quantity of rifles were found ready loaded in one of the stores of the Fort.

Riel and his principal men were anxious to fight, but his followers did not.

The arrival of the troops was not credited until their bugles were heard this morning, and they were crossing the prairie before it was thoroughly understood that they had arrived.

Bishop Tache was in the Fort yesterday, and said he did not believe that the troops were in the river.

Warrants have been obtained under the old form of judiciary, for the arrest of Riel, O'Donoghue and others, on charges of false imprisonment, &c.

Mr. Donald G. Smith, who accompanied the force, assumed possession of the Hudson Bay property.

It rained all last night, and during the march this morning every one was wet through, but all were too excited and delighted to regard the weather.

Riel, O'Donoghue, Lapine, Gay, and about sixty others left the Fort about a quarter of an hour before the troops arrived.

The first detachment has been thirty-eight days from Shebandowan to Fort Garry.

Later accounts say Riel intends to make his way out of the settlement if he can.—Globe's Special.

Weather still sultry, with occasional thunder. The swallows, however, have taken their departure, none being visible since Sunday last.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Sept. 1st, 1870.

Blake, May F
Collins, R
Dawson, Jacob
Eastman, D O
Frederick, Miss M
Fox, Stephen
Foley, James
Holmes, Peter
Hill, Thos J
Herington Wm,
Imman, N J
McGuire, James
Olmstead, E
Robertson, James
Rogers, Thomas
Sager, Charles
Sager, Miss E
Squires, J A
Tuttle, Amos

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'LYNN, Postmaster

Volunteers, Attention!

IN accordance with Battalion Orders, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men belonging to the MADOC COMPANY, No. 4, 49th Battalion, V.M.I., will assemble at the Drill Room, Madoc, on MONDAY, September the 5th, at Half-past FOUR o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed from thence to Belleville, to perform the ANNUAL DRILL. The whole of the Members of the Company are hereby notified that they will be required to be there, and are requested to report themselves by the hour named.

August 19, 1870.

G. D. RAWE,
Captain.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.

Offers for purchase received by
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 293 Montreal.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC.

THAT pleasantly situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Ooe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,
Box 293 Montreal.

Steam Carding and Felling Mill.

THE Subscriber having procured a STEAM-ENGINE, is now prepared to CARD WOOL and FULL CLOTH, at his old stand, of any time, without danger of the delay so frequently experienced at Mills depending entirely upon water-power.

He will call at all the leading places of business in the Village of Madoc, once a week, to fetch Wool and Cloth, and will return the Rolls and Felled Cloth to the same places, for the convenience of his customers.

The Subscriber would also intimate to such of his customers as have neglected the settlement of their accounts, that prompt payment would now be acceptable, as he has incurred considerable expense in obtaining the steam-engine for his machinery.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, August 13, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

E. FRANKLIN,

Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,
MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.

Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

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With Taste and Dispatch.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE.

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the 1st MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England, &c.

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Fornari & Kennedy,

CIVIL and MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
Land Carefully Examined and Reported on.
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JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

STEEL PLOUGHS

AND

WOOD'S

MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at \$10 each.

WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 44 feet, at \$75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, \$90.00.

Belleville, March, 1870.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,

DIVISION STREET, MADOC.

Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Markets.

MADOC.—Nothing offering here, but a few loads of grain have passed through to market elsewhere.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.10. Barley, 70c Rye, old 65c, new 60c. Oats, 40c to 42c. Peas, 65c.

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, \$1.06. Barley, 70 to 80c. Rye, 60c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 60c.

KINGSTON.—Wheat, \$1.06. Barley, new, 70c. Rye, new, 65c. Oats, 45c. Peas, 70c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FREE GRANTS!

THE Subscriber having bought the STOCK in trade of J. CALDWELL, will continue the business at the same stand, and will at all times keep on hand a Complete Stock of Goods suitable to Country Trade, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.,

and hopes to receive a liberal support from Old Customers and New Settlers.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR POTASH, BUTTER and GRAIN.

R. S. TIVY.

MILLBRIDGE, Sept. 3rd, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Thousands of labouring men are said to be out of work in New York.

Clothing for the Red River volunteers will shortly be despatched to Fort Garry, via Pembina, in charge of Capt. Perry, of Ottawa.

Lieut.-Col. W. Powell has gone to Ireland to make purchases of uniforms and accoutrements for the Volunteer force.

Bobbery is progressing rapidly, the number of buildings in course of erection being unusually large. The people are agitating for a railway to Omemee.

An old man named Edward Corner, of South Sherbrooke, alleged to be the oldest man in the Dominion, died on the 8th of August, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fourteen years.

On Aug. 26th, an immense she bear and cub were trapped alive in a grain field within a few hundred yards of Charlebourg church, about four miles from Quebec.

Commander Lavoie has sent to Ottawa very satisfactory reports concerning the state of the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Both maskers and cod have been very abundant.

American fishermen are so closely watched by our vessels that their season's fishing has proved an entire failure. While regretting their exclusion, they generally admit its justice and blame their own government.

The English army is being rapidly and largely recruited from unemployed labourers. The navy is also having its force increased, more by boys under 16 years of age than by men, the object being to train up a new crop of seamen.

A fire is raging in the mountains near West Point, New York State, and a large quantity of timber has already been destroyed. There are fires in the woods in nearly all the counties along the Hudson, and the smoke is so dense in some places as to make navigation difficult on the river.

In several of the counties of the Eastern Township, colonization societies are being formed, with a view of encouraging emigration to that section of the Province. By the efforts of these societies old country emigrants are already finding their way into the townships. A number have arrived in Missisquoi and a still larger number have been sent to Compton.

On the recommendation of the Adjutant-General of Militia, the Government is about to appropriate a sum of money, to be given as prize money for competition at the camps. During the annual drill a certain number of prizes will be offered for competition in each battalion. It is thought this motion will be effective, as it will lead to general excellence.

A rich heiress of France was betrothed to an aristocratic young officer of high rank in the French army. At the first indication of war the young officer, whose nuptials were to be celebrated at an early day, resigned his commission. On hearing this his betrothed sent him the following laconic letter:—"I had intended to marry a man. You are not even a woman. Count no longer on me."

Mr J. W. Finlay, formerly connected with the New York Scottish American, and more recently with the Canada Scotsman and other Montreal papers, lately committed suicide by drowning himself in Halifax harbour. He had gone to Nova Scotia with the intention of entering into a fish-curing speculation, and was disappointed in his expectations; and this, combined with his health being affected by the heat, upset his reason.

Mr Henry Hicks has been driven out of London, Ont., by a fine of \$50, which was imposed upon him because he opened a store there for the disposal of a quantity of goods which he had on hand, and was in doubt whether he would remain a year in the city or not. He was charged with selling goods without a license, and the police magistrate regarding him as a "transient trader" inflicted the fine. He paid it, and has since closed up his shop and left the inhospitable place.

Horne Greeley has just sold one of his ten shares of the Tribune stock, "just to oblige a friend." The stock, which for many years paid only about seven or eight per cent., has rapidly appreciated the last few years, and now yields twenty per cent. steadily. Four years ago the stock could be had and was purchased for \$6,000 a share—the par value is \$1,000—but recently \$10,000 a share has been offered and refused by men who are ready to sell when they can get their price.

The Canada Gazette of Aug. 27th announces that Lieut.-Col. P. Jarvis, D.A.G., commanding the 1st battalion of riflemen, will, as senior officer, take over the command of the garrison of Fort Garry, in the Prince of Manitoba, on the regular troops being withdrawn.

The excessive rains of last week, operating upon some unseasoned lime piled contiguous to the armory of the Oxford battalion at Woodstock, caused the building to be fired. The contents of the building, including 70 overcoats, 60 knapsacks, and other Volunteer stores, to the value of \$400, were destroyed.

A narrow gauge railway from Chatham to Wallaceburg and the river St. Clair, with a branch to Enniskillen and Petrolia, is an enterprise now attracting attention in Chatham. The *Planet* is strongly urging it upon the public.

The inhabitants of the parish of St. Cecile, Bie, are trying to draw public attention to the value of that station as a suitable harbour. It was stated at the recent Bie meeting that there is not between Gaspe and Quebec, along the south shore of the St. Lawrence any other locality where a deep water harbour could be constructed save at Bie.

The consumption of wood in the United States is enormous. Railway sleepers alone require 150,000 acres of the best timber every year. The annual expenditure for railway buildings, repairs, and cars is \$38,500,000. The locomotives in the United States consume \$68,000,000 of the article. Wood industry amounts to \$500,000,000, in which there are 40,000 artisans employed.

A new regulation for the French army is not likely to be immediately popular, especially among the raw recruits who compose the *Garde Mobile*. The *Journal Officiel* says, it having been ascertained by science that horse-flesh is palatable and wholesome food, all horses killed on the field of battle, instead of being left to rot, are, so far as practicable, to be brought to the regimental butchers, and served out as meat rations.

The telegraphic despatch to the New York *Tribune* containing particulars of the battle of Gravelotte, cost the proprietors (notwithstanding the great reductions in cable tolls) two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars in gold for the mere transmission from London to New York. There were, besides, the cost of a special courier from the battle-field through Alsace, Rhenish Prussia, Belgium, and thence to London, and the pay of the correspondent himself (a singularly capable and experienced journalist, regularly engaged on the *Tribune*), together with the pay of a body of no less than five assistants in that army alone.—Enterprising, truly; but more than one feat of this kind will be needed to show, as the *Tribune* claims, "what rapid strides this more than imperial city is taking toward becoming, at whatever cost, the centre of the world's news as well as the world's trade,"—even if the details of a battle in France were published in a New York journal before, as asserted, they were known either in Berlin, Paris, or London.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE YET!—The French mail steamship *Pereire*, which left Brest on the 18th of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon, arrived at New York at an early hour on Monday morning, the 21st. The run across was therefore made in eight days and about eleven hours, the quickest time on record!

A ROYAL RESIDENCE IN IRELAND.—The Limerick correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* says:—"I have been informed, on what I consider trustworthy authority, that we are at length to have a royal residence in Ireland, and that too in Munster. Mitchellstown Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kingston, is likely to be the selected locale, on account of its situation, size of edifice, and the great advantages offered for sport, including fishing in the famous Blackwater. Negotiations, I have been informed, have been set on foot by Government to bring about its purchase."

ENGLISH COAL AND NEUTRALITY.—The *Independence Belge*, commenting on the question raised in the British Parliament as to the exportation of coal, remarks:—"Mr Gladstone's explanations on the subject furnish a complete answer to all the charges brought against England by German papers. England, in this matter of coal, can do no more than treat both belligerent powers with entire impartiality; but she is clearly not bound to compensate one of them for the naval supremacy of the other, to which an order forbidding the supply of British coal to the belligerent squadrons would be equivalent."

CANADIANS RETURNING TO RED RIVER.—One by one the loyal Canadians who were driven out of Red River by Kiel and his gang, are returning, now that

they may do so without fear of the halter. Some weeks ago we noticed the departure of Mr D. U. Campbell. On Thursday next, Mr George D. Mac-Vicar starts on his return journey, accompanied this time by his brother John. They take with them a team of horses, and waggon, laden with stores and camp equipage, &c., and will go on board a steamer at Detroit, bound for Duluth, at the western point of Lake Superior, from whence they will drive across the country until they reach the regular route of travel between Fort Garry and St. Cloud. They expect to be about five weeks on the journey.—*Chatham Banner*.

VARIETIES.

What is that which is often found where it is not?—Fault.

Cutting a troublesome acquaintance.—Paring a corn.

Prefer loss before unjust gain; for that brings grief but one,—this for ever.

The Woman Question.—"Can you let me have \$20 this morning?" The Man Question.—"What did you do with that \$1 I gave you last week?"

The "New York Express" says, that one of the best ways of decreasing crime will be to destroy the belief so unfortunately prevalent that it is vulgar to work for a living.

Dr. Mendel, of Berlin, has been investigating the temperature of the brain. His experiments confirm those of Fick, who showed that the temperature of the interior of the skull is lower when in health than the general temperature of the body.

A Connecticut pastor declined an addition of a hundred dollars to his salary, for this reason, among others, that the hardest part of his labour heretofore had been the collection of his salary, and it would kill him to try to collect a hundred dollars more.

A gentleman learned in the origin of social customs was asked what was the meaning of casting an old shoe after a newly-married couple as they started on their trip. Said he, "To indicate that the chances of happiness in matrimony are very slipper-y."

"If people could only do without amusement life would be much more easily arranged; but as they cannot, it is necessary to put up with a good deal that one scarcely approves of," quietly remarks the *London "Spectator."*

During the commemoration week at Oxford witty-isms flow, and an opportunity is rarely lost of saying some pointed thing to all who make their appearance in the theatre. Perhaps the best remark was made when Sir John Hay received an honorary dignity, and was made a member of the learned society. "Ah," cried an undergrad, "you are the only hay that will be made this season."

A story is told of the late Lord Clarendon, who entered on one occasion a restaurant in the Palais Royal to dine as a simple *bourgeois*. Having ordered a frugal meal he called for a bottle of champagne. The waiter, anticipating that the customer might not be able to settle, whispered that the price was twenty-five francs a bottle, in the hope of putting an end to his lordship's extravagance. "Oh, in that case," said the earl, "bring me two bottles."

The *Hartford Post* tells a story of a deacon who once got drunk in New York on the Fourth of July. It was at a time when ice was unknown in Summer in the country. The deacon confessed his fault, but pleaded in palliation that it was a prodigiously hot day, and the lemons and ices in the punch did look so cool and inviting that he couldn't resist the temptation, and he supposed he did actually drink to intoxication. A brother on a back seat listened attentively but incredulously to the defence, and at its conclusion rose. "I hain't no objection," said he, "to a man's getting drunk, if he owns up to it and is sorry for it; that's a thing a man's liable to, and p'raps sometimes he can't help it; but when the deacon comes in here and undertakes to excuse himself in any such way as that—talking about seeing ices in July, I go for jerkin' him out for lyin'!"

TURNING THE TABLES.—Bear Nash, the King of Bath, was noted for never mentioning his father. Dr. Othway used to declare he never had one. The Duchess of Marlborough one day said he was like Gil Blas, who was ashamed of his father. "No, your grace," he replied; "I never mention my father in this company, not because I have any reason to be ashamed of him, but because he might have some reason to be ashamed of me." And he bowed all round.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 400

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

Capitulation of McMahon's Army!

Surrender of Napoleon!

[In an extra issued at noon on Saturday last, we were enabled to make the announcement of the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon and the capitulation of MacMahon's army. The official despatch conveying this important intelligence is as follows:—]

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The following has just been made public:—

SEDAN, France, Sept. 2, 1.22 p.m.—From King William to the Queen:—

"A capitulation whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with General Wimpffen, commanding instead of Marshal MacMahon, who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me, as he had no command. He left everything to the Regent at Paris. His residence I shall appoint after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken!"

PARIS, Sept. 4.—A Council of Ministers has issued the following proclamation:—"To the French people—A great misfortune has come upon the country after three days' heroic struggles, sustained by Marshal MacMahon against 800,000 of the enemy, 40,000 men have been made prisoners. Gen. de Wimpffen, who took the command of the army in place of Marshal MacMahon, who was badly wounded, has signed a capitulation. This cruel reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is to-day in a complete state of defence. The military forces of the country will be organized in a few days. A new army will be under the walls of Paris. Another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made a prisoner in the struggle. The Government, in accord with public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of events.—Signed—Count de Palikao, H. Chevre, Rigault de Genonilly, Jules Brode, De la Tour d'Auvergne, Grandepierre, Clément Duvernois, P. Magne, Bousson Billault, Jerome David, of the Council of Ministers."

In the Senate yesterday the Minister of War said:—"We have learned through various unofficial channels that Marshal Bazaine failed in his recent attempts to free himself from the hostile armies which held him shut up around Metz. His efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valour of our soldiers. Marshal MacMahon, after endeavouring to reach a hand to Marshal Bazaine in the direction of the North, was obliged to retire to the environs of Sedan, where he sustained several days' fighting with alternations of success and reverse. But we contended against an enemy numerically our superior, and in spite of most energetic efforts the attempt seems to have terminated in an unfortunate manner for our arms. Other advisers of Prussian origin are still more unfavourable, but do not appear to us worthy of credit in all cases, and the Government is not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public. Our reverses afflict us. It is impossible to witness without deep emotion so much courage and so much devotion rendered unavailing. But this spectacle, far from taking away our energy, augments and redoubles it. Since the present cabinet came into power, it has drawn from France all that her resources could yield, and they still remain so strong that with the energy and help of the nation we may yet have the last word. Let us hope that God will help us, and drive the enemy from our soil."

Jerome David added to the above by stating that the defences of the capital were in the best condition, and according to competent judges, capable of resisting all the efforts of the enemy. "Let us defend Paris," he said, "on the walls and streets, and if it must be, we will bury ourselves under its ruins."

As the Corps Legislatif a statement of the situation,

similar to that in the Senate was given, and Jules Favre declared, "We are unanimous for defence until death. (Great applause.) It is time that complaints should cease if we wish to repair our disasters." He concluded by attacking Imperial power, and proposed to place extraordinary powers in the hands of General Trochu.—Count de Palikao and the Chamber protested.

LONDON, Sept. 3, noon.—The news of the surrender of the Emperor and MacMahon's army has created great excitement. Anxiety is universal to learn whether this surrender involves a cessation of hostilities and unresisted occupation of Paris. The Journal Officiel this morning represents courageously every event of the campaign as a success of the Emperor.

The following has been received here:—Brussels, noon.—General Faily has been shot; one account says by MacMahon's orders; others, by his own soldiers.

The Empress enjoined Prince Napoleon to return to Paris. He refused, and a decree has been issued, stripping him of his rank of Prince and Senator, and withdrawing his dotation.

L'Etote, of this city, says the French have been utterly defeated. The Emperor and MacMahon are prisoners. French soldiers massacre their own officers. Many of the latter have escaped to Belgium.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—It is ascertained that the enrolment of men between the ages of 25 and 35 will in a few days give a new force of 800,000 men to the national army.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3.—The Prince Imperial of France has arrived at Chimay, 82 miles south-east of Namur, and has been lodged at the palace of the Prince of Chimay.

"The number of French within the boundary of Belgium on Friday was about 10,000. All laid down their arms. They were then conveyed to Namur. They brought along 400 artillery waggons, 2 guns, and 1,000 horses.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—An Amsterdam telegram reports that the first announcement that the Prince Imperial had escaped into Belgium is erroneous. He surrendered at Sedan with the Emperor.

The total number of prisoners by this surrender reaches 120,000.

It is said that a friend, condoling with the Emperor on Saturday, expressed a hope that his popularity in France was not gone. The Emperor replied: "It matters not. I shall return there to exact a reckoning—not to give one."

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Gaulois gives the following as the extract of the text of the letter of Napoleon to the King of Prussia:—"Having no command in the army, and having placed all my authority in the hands of the Empress, as Regent, I herewith surrender my sword to the King of Prussia."

The N. Y. Tribune's special correspondent at the King of Prussia's headquarters telegraphs that the Emperor capitulated at 5.15 p.m. on Sept. 1st. His letter to the King said:—"As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The Queen has received the following telegram from the King:—

"What a thrilling moment was the meeting with Napoleon. He is cast down, but dignified in his bearing and resigned. I gave him Wilhelm's house, near Cassel, as the place where he is to stay. My reception by the troops may be better imagined than described."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—The French Prince Imperial has reached Namur. He goes to rejoin his father near Cassel.

The Empress Eugenie, having received assurances from the Prussian Government that she will not be treated as a prisoner, has consented to join her husband and son. She will leave for Prussia as soon as her arrangements can be completed.

It is reported that MacMahon is dead.

MacMahon's entire army, comprising 100,000 prisoners, capitulated without conditions.

The Prussians had 240,000 men engaged or in the reserve; the French 120,000.

The "Empire" Swept Away!

The "Republic" Proclaimed!

Apparently utterly disgusted with the Emperor for his surrender, and with all his adherents, the excitable Parisians gathered in immense crowds before the chamber of the Corps Legislatif, demanding that that body should vote "Deceance,"—or the complete downfall of the Bonapartist rule and Empire. The voice of the people was readily obeyed, the short-lived Government of Count Palikao was overthrown, and the French Republic has again been proclaimed. The people have torn down all the shop signs containing the Imperial arms and medals, and the "Empire" of Napoleon III. has been finally wiped out by the suppression of his Senate and the dissolution of the Corps Legislatif by the new provisional Government.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—(Official).—The following proclamation has been issued by the new Government:—"The Republique Francaise, Ministere de l'Interieur. The 'Deceance' has been pronounced in the Corps Legislatif. The Republic has been proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. A Government of national defence, composed of eleven members and all the Deputies of Paris, has been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. Gen. Trochu will at the same time continue in the exercise of the powers of Governor of Paris, and is appointed Minister of War in the place of Count Palikao.—Please placard immediately, and if necessary have proclaimed by the public prior this declaration. For the Government of National Defence. The Minister of the Interior, LEON GAMBETTA.—Paris, the 4th day of September, 1870, at 6 o'clock, p.m.

Gen. Trochu takes the portfolio of war, and his colleagues have conferred upon him the Presidency of the Government of National Defence.

Sept. 5.—The provisional government has taken possession of office without the slightest disorder. All the Ministers are acting with energy. Orders for the immediate formation of colossal armies have been issued. Over 200,000 men are ready to take the field.—It is understood the Government urge the nation to make an unyielding defence, and declare the dismemberment of France impossible.

HON. MR. CAMPBELL'S MISSION.—The Ottawa Times

of Friday says:—"We have reason to believe that in addition to the recent Fenian raid question, the objects of Mr. Campbell's mission were to press the settlement of those questions in dispute with the United States relative to the fisheries, and to reconstitute the temporary concessions made by Mr. Gladstone's government to American fisheries. Mr. Campbell, we are happy to hear, has completely succeeded in this part of his mission, and there is reason to believe that Canada will be represented should arrangements be made for a joint commission to settle the fishery matter, which will be pressed for. At all events no concessions will be made next season without consulting with Canada, and it has been distinctly explained to the United States government that the present arrangements are merely temporary. With regard to the Fenian invasion of Canada by American citizens, Mr. Campbell has succeeded in having the whole matter made the subject of negotiation with the United States government, and this is all that can be expected; our claims for damages being now placed on the same footing as the celebrated Alabama claims. Mr. Campbell had it also in charge to reconstitute concerning the withdrawal of troops, but before his arrival in England, it had been determined not to withdraw the 60th Rifles this year and this part of the question of colonial relationship is therefore left in abeyance in the meantime, awaiting the turn of events in Europe and elsewhere. Mr. Campbell met with a most cordial reception from the Imperial authorities and we congratulate him upon the result of his mission."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Four Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

The War Situation.

The news of the entire defeat and capitulation of MacMahon's army at Sedan, and the surrender of Napoleon, is scarcely more surprising than the unanimity with which the last vestige of Bonapartist Imperialism has been swept away, and a Republican form of Government accepted in its place by Paris and all France "for the defence of the nation."

But although Napoleon III. has been stripped of the power which has for so many years made him a source of terror or uneasiness to continental Europe, he has withdrawn from personal participation in the war he has been charged with initiating, in such a manner as to secure a large share of attention to himself still, and to cause plenty of speculation as to his motives. According to the N. Y. Tribune's Paris correspondent, the Empress is indignant with the Emperor and says he is a coward and should never have been taken alive. As, however, German official accounts say he was for several hours under the fire of the Prussian guns at Sedan, he must have voluntarily risked his life so long as there was a bare chance of military success, which is hardly consistent with the idea of personal cowardice; and as, had he so chosen, he could probably have made his escape into Belgium, he most likely knew what he was about when he determined to surrender himself a prisoner to the King of Prussia. By so doing, he releases himself, as a captive, from the responsibility of negotiating the terms of peace, and compels the acknowledgment, if the war is still continued, that the assertion the war was made against himself and his dynasty, and not against France, was a false pretence; while, if peace should be concluded on easy terms to France, he can claim that he sacrificed himself for the sake of the nation over which he lately ruled. That the ordeal to which he submitted himself was a trying one can be easily conceived, for although the King himself says the Emperor was dignified in his bearing, Dr. Russell, of the Times, says: "After the interview with the King, the Emperor had a few moments' conversation with the Crown Prince, during which he was much agitated when alluding to the manner of the King." Whether the King was courteous or insulting is not stated; but according to Le Sœr, of the 7th, "the King behaved like a brute, and but for the intervention of the Crown Prince and Count Bismarck, would have had the Emperor shot."

Was the King furious, because, although out-generalled and defeated in military matters, the Emperor had outwitted him and gained a diplomatic triumph by the unexpected and perplexing step he had taken? Bismarck, at least, must have been taken by surprise; for the Tribune's special correspondent, at the battle of Sedan, relates how the Count was, for once in his life, wrong. When, in the afternoon, the French had been driven into the town, the correspondent asked Bismarck if he thought Napoleon was in Sedan? "Oh no!" was the reply; "Napoleon is not very wise, but he is not so foolish as to put himself in Sedan just now."

Whether or not the Emperor's surrender was a deeply calculated move, the new Republican Government accepts the continuation of the war as a

proof of deep-seated hostility to the French nation, to be resisted by every effort and sacrifice the people are yet capable of making. In this determination they are said to be supported by the patriotic sentiment of the whole country. Under these circumstances, with the Prussian army again marching rapidly on Paris, the question is, Can that city hold out for any time, or at all, against a siege? The sympathisers with Prussia say that it cannot successfully do so. But Dr. Russell, who knows what the fortifications of Paris are, who knows the people, and what war is as well as any man living, said at the beginning of this month, that "last week nothing could possibly have checked the Prussian advance on Paris, but now the fortifications have been enlarged and strengthened, so that an entrance there is hardly possible." And they have now had another week of preparation for defence.

The latest confident utterances of the present French Government, that "France yields not one foot of soil; not a stone of a fortress," may not count for much, in view of recent events. But the fact remains, that neither Strasbourg or Metz has yet surrendered, though so hard beset; and this gives some idea of the task Prussia has on hand, provided Paris makes an equally stubborn resistance. The resources of France cannot possibly yet be exhausted; and the people may as well fight for their own country, as allow the Prussian troops to take with them—as the King is said to have ordered them to do—all the able-bodied men in the departments they pass through. It will cost France no more to fight on for months longer, than to make peace on the hard terms said to be demanded by Bismarck, namely, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, the Baltic fleet, and four thousand million francs.

If France accepts these conditions, she will indeed be humiliated. It is not at all likely that she will listen to them, until at least Paris has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Prussia must therefore strain every nerve to capture the capital without loss of time, or make up her mind that all her victories so far have produced no decisive results, and that the war, instead of being finished up in a short and uninterrupted victorious campaign, has only just commenced. And then comes up the question, whether France can best maintain a defensive war, or Germany the strain of a long-continued aggressive one.

A late telegram from Berlin, dated September 7, says Delbrück, the President of the Federal Chancery, has summoned the King of Prussia to Berlin. We shall probably soon know whether this is for the purpose of intimating that Germany has had enough of war, and wants it stopped, or to take steps for declaring the conqueror of Napoleon Emperor of Germany.

The Prince Imperial has gone to England instead of joining his father in Germany, and the Empress, at last accounts, will follow her son.

The proclamation of the Republic in Rome has put Italy in motion for the possession of France.

Grand Junction Railway.

By some accident or oversight the copy of the Daily Intelligence of the 27th ult., containing a report of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Board of Provisional Directors of the projected Grand Junction Railway, did not come to hand till several days after date, and the subject consequently escaped notice. The Board, we see, have learnt wisdom from the difficulties the Kingston and Madoc Railroad project has met with from not locating the route previous to obtaining a vote of the townships for bonuses, and on motion of Mr. Diamond, seconded by Hon. B. Flint, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That in the meantime and until the Grand Junction line be further extended, the route be established as follows: The road to commence at Belleville and go to Campbellford by the most feasible route; from thence to the village of Hastings or some point contiguous thereto; and from thence to the Town of Peterborough, through Otonabee by the most direct route practicable."

It was deemed advisable that Belleville and Peterborough should take the initiative in submitting to the people the by-laws granting bonuses, and that the by-laws should be prepared and submitted without delay. The County Council of Peterborough meets on the 12th of October, at which time it is proposed to pass the by-law.

The Board adjourned to meet at Peterborough at the call of the Chairman. It is understood the meeting will take place during the session of the Peterborough County Council.

We see notice is given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario for an Act to legalize and confirm any and all laws passed by any of the municipalities through which the line of the Grand Junction Railway passing, granting bonuses to assist in the construction of the Railway; and that among the corporations especially possible contributors of pecuniary aid is the County of Hastings.

We can fancy what an outcry there would have been if the Kingston and Madoc Railway Company had proposed to get a bonus for their road through Hastings County; and think that this proposal will be just as little acceptable to the majority of ratepayers in the County as that would have been even if submitted—which is somewhat doubtful—stands as small a chance of being carried.

We notice also that the people of Bobasay held an enthusiastic meeting on the 6th inst. in favour of a branch of the Midland Railway from Omemee to Bobasaygon, and a wooden railway from Bobasaygon to Haliburton, which would make a wooden railway eighteen miles shorter than the Peterborough. "This scheme," the telegram says, "secure to Port Hope the large timber trade that Belleville and Port Perry are trying to get from it."

A Query.

If the K. & M. RR. is to be commenced within a time fixed by the charter, and the route is to pass through the Townships of Portland and Loughborough—is it not about time that the bonus by-law—rejected—should be again submitted to the people of those townships: as well as the sectional by-law Enterprise in the Township of Camden? The people of Madoc are beginning to ask what the Provisional Directors are about that nothing seems to be done.

Opening of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The Provincial Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which is situated close to the Town of Belleville, is now so nearly completed, that the contractors have notified the Town and County Councils of the fact, and that steps may be taken for a grand opening demonstration. A committee has been appointed by the Belleville Town Council to confer with the County Council on the subject.

In Camp for Annual Drill.

Madoc Co. No. 4 of the 49th Battalion of Volunteers left the Village at an early hour on Monday morning, under command of Capt. Rowe, to go into camp with the 15th and 49th Battalions for the annual drill. The camp is situated on the front of Sidney, about six miles from Belleville. The camp of the 15th Battalion is on the farm of Mr. E. Reed, and that of the 49th on that of the Hon. Robt. Read. They are about a quarter of a mile apart. Bright clear days are to be spent in camp, with eight hours' drill for each day. The men receive \$1 a day and the officers \$2. For transportation from Madoc under the regulations for the formation of training camps, the men are allowed six cents a mile and the officers double that amount. The men are enjoined to perform their duties as if out for active service, and both rank and files of the Volunteer force are called upon to enter heartily and cheerfully into annual training so as to ensure success and efficiency.

EMIGRATION NORTHWARDS.—Three families of emigrants, men, women and a lot of children, were through Madoc on Thursday, 8th inst., on their way to the Free Grants in Dunganong.—We also learn from Mr. A. McLellan, that when he was at Mr. J. Tait's house recently, he saw a party of Indians, from Two Mountains, Province of Quebec, wanting to locate in Faraday. The Chief said about ten families are coming up this fall. They are dissatisfied with the R. C. priests' course about the Protestant school there.

The Marmora "Riot."

This case, to which allusion was made in the Mercury last week, came up for hearing at the Town Hall, Madoc, on Saturday, the 3rd inst., before J. F. Wood, J. H. Dunn, P. Clapp, and J. R. Ketcheside, Esqs., on the complaint of Geo. O. Hays, who charged W. M. Caldwell, Thomas Nightingale, George Ray,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FREE GRANTS!

THE Subscriber having bought the STOCK in trade of J. CALDWELL, will continue the business at the same stand, and will at all times keep on hand a Complete Stock of Goods suitable to Country Trade, consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.
 and hopes to receive a liberal support from Old Customers and New Settlers.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR POTASH, BUTTER and GRAIN.

R. S. TIVY.

MILLBRIDGE, Sept. 3rd, 1870.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Sept. 1st, 1870.

Blake, May F
 Collins, R
 Dawson, Jacob
 Eastman, D C
 Frederick, Miss M
 Fox, Stephen
 Foley, Jno
 Foley, James
 Holmes, Peter
 Hill, Thos J
 Herington, Wm
 Inman, N J
 McGuire, James
 Olmstead, E
 Robertson, James
 Rogers, Thomas
 Rogers, Andrew
 Sager, Charles
 Sager, Miss E
 Squires, J A
 Tuttle, Amos

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.

Offers for purchase received by
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
 Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
 or **COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,**
 Box 294 Montreal.

'Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC, THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
 Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
 or **COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,**
 Box 294 Montreal.

Steam Carding and Fulling Mill.

THE Subscriber having procured a STEAM-ENGINE, is now prepared to CARD WOOL and FULL CLOTH, at his old stand, of any time, without danger of the delay so frequently experienced at Mills depending entirely upon water-power.

He will call at all the leading places of business in the Village of Madoc, once a week, to fetch Wool and Cloth, and will return the Rolls and Fulled Cloth to the same places, for the convenience of his customers.

THE Subscriber would also intimate to such of his customers as have neglected the settlement of their accounts, that prompt payment would now be acceptable, as he has incurred considerable expense in obtaining the steam-engine for his machinery.

W. H. FRINGLE.

Madoc, August 13, 1870.

E. FRANKLIN,

Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co., MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.

Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
 PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
 SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,
 STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
 GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
 LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

Mr. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL and MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.
 Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

C. C. FORNERT, C.E. & F.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & F.L.S.

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
 MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

STEEL PLOUGHS

AND
 WOOD'S

MOWING MACHINES:

THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at \$10 each.

WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 44 feet, at \$75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, \$90.00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
 Belleville, March, 1870.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,
 DIVISION STREET, MADOC.

Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, \$1.00. Barley, 70c. Rye, 60c. Oats, 50c. Peas, 60c. Butter, roll 19c., tub 20c.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.10. Barley, 70c. Rye, old 60c., new, 65c. Oats, 40c. to 45c. Peas, 60c.

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, \$1.00. Barley, 75 to 80c. Rye, 60c. Oats, 30c. Peas, 60c.

KINGSTON.—Wheat, \$1.05. Barley, new, 70c. Rye, new, 65c. Oats, 45c. Peas, 70c.

ardon, W. H. Palmer, Benjamin Hobson, Mark Robinson, James Robinson, John Kelly and James Kelly, with taking possession of his premises, on lot 17 in the 10th concession of Marmora, on Monday, the 27th of August, in a riotous manner and using threatening language. W. H. Palmer was further charged with presenting a pistol in a threatening manner.—Mr James Fitzgerald appeared for the complainant, and Mr R. P. Jellet, of Belleville, for the defendants.

The affair, from the rumours afloat about the 'mob' which assailed the premises, and the display of weapons they made, had evidently excited a good deal of interest, and the Town-Hall was tolerably well filled with an audience curious to hear what would come out in the course of the 'trial.'—The case, from the number of witnesses examined, occupied nearly the whole day, and the evidence given was too lengthy for publication in full. The main facts elicited are as follows:—Mr Caldwell, a miner, has occupied the premises about three years, and was about to remove to a distance. On the day in question, the complainant was put in possession of the premises by Mr Caldwell, as a tenant under Mr A. McLellan, and about 9 o'clock in the morning, William Caldwell, a bailiff, came to seize his namesake the miner's goods, which were packed up for removal, under a landlord's warrant for rent, which he received from Geo. Richardson, who claims the farm under a bargain he had made to purchase it from the Severn Company, but which he did not register.—W. H. Palmer accompanied the bailiff, and claimed possession through Geo. Richardson. Hays refused to acknowledge his right, and Palmer said he was in possession and would keep it, and would be backed up by G. Richardson. Hays told the bailiff to do his duty, but to do no more; and Palmer attempting to open a door which was closed, the complainant tried to prevent him, when, he charges, Palmer produced a revolver, and said he would make short work of it; but Hays, who is a powerful man, caught him by the shoulder and hand, and Palmer put the revolver back and was let go. Quiet followed for a time, but in the afternoon, the complainant deposed, G. Richardson, accompanied by Thomas Nightingale, came to the house, and said he would keep possession of it if he had to walk in blood up to his knees. Richardson and the bailiff were bringing in some bedding for the latter, who was going to remain on the premises, as the goods he had seized were not receipted; and the complainant tried to prevent them. Palmer again tried to use his revolver and dirk knife, so Hays threw him down on the floor, and when called upon by the bailiff to release him, refused to do so until his weapons were secured. By this time, by Caldwell the miner's request, some of his neighbours were in the house, to protect his family by their presence, from anticipated violence. The bailiff said he would call a party who would take and keep possession; and went out and gave a signal, when the other defendants came in, some with weapons, and remained about during the night. Caldwell and his family were in the house at first, but left during the night for fear of bodily harm.—The complainant stated that no attempt was made to interfere with the bailiff in the execution of his duty, the seizure of the goods; but that his (Hays') reason for remaining was that he was not going to be a dog to be ordered about.—On the next night he got some neighbours, with guns, to watch the premises, as there was a good deal of noise around.—The complainant's statement was confirmed by Marcus Powell, John Fiegel, Mrs Caldwell, Daniel Powell, and Peter Loveless, so far and as to the times they were present; except that in the second scuffle with Palmer they did not see a pistol in his hand, though he put his hand to his side as if holding a weapon and about to use it.—George Richardson, examined for all the defendants except himself, stated that the reason the bedding was taken to the house by the bailiff was that the place offered to him for a bed the witness did not consider fit; and that when Hays ordered the tick out, witness told him that if he threw that out, he would throw him out. The fences were thrown down during the time Hays' friends, with guns in their possession, were about the premises.—W. Caldwell, the bailiff, said he had never served a warrant before, and was instructed what to do by Richardson and Nightingale; he saw no fuss except between Palmer and Hays and Caldwell; saw no blows struck, nor any weapons in the hands of those he called in. He did not attempt to take possession of the house, and would have left it at once if the goods had been receipted.

The Bench, after hearing the case, decided that the charge was sustained against W. H. Palmer, and fined him \$5, and the further sum of \$12.50 costs. The complaint against the other defendants was dismissed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Buffalo estimates its present population at 120,000.

A cheese factory, of 2,000 cow capacity, is going in Minnesota.

A correspondent of the Sherbrooke Gazette asserts that the Clifton railroad has proved a failure as a "wooden railway," the company having been obliged recently to strap it with iron in order to use it.

The enceinte or rampart which encircles Paris is fifty-five miles in length, and has ninety-eight bastions. Outside the ramparts are fourteen large and very strong forts. The construction of the fortifications of Paris was commenced in 1841.

The French Generals bearing Irish names are described as more French than the French themselves. McMahon received a deputation of patriots from Dublin, who brought him a subscription sword, with treble hauteur and indifference.

Insurance agents and other officials are busily investigating the losses caused by the recent fire near Levee. It is estimated that about four hundred millions in the County of Carleton have been left destitute.

The Lizzie Farr, another American fishing boat, has been seized at Rimouski by Mr D. N. Lavoie, commander of the Government schooner La Canoe. This is a bold stroke on the part of the American fishermen, coming up the St. Lawrence a distance of 200 miles in defiance of the law.

It is a curious fact that, three weeks before the title of Saarbrücken, the Peace Society of Paris sent their deputies to Saarbrücken to celebrate an international feast held there by the corresponding society in Prussia. It was held at the station, one of the first places in flames.

The Uxbridge Journal records the bravery of a little ten years of age, son of Mr Louis Jones, who rescued another little boy, eight years old, son of Booth, from drowning. Young Booth had been accidentally tipped off a raft on which he was padding about on a pond, and while other boys ran away frightened, young Jones plunged into the water and brought the boy ashore after he had sunk once.

It is understood that in view of the recent fires in the woods, it has been resolved to build all the bridges on the Intercolonial railway of iron. This is a wise precaution, as the loss incident to the burning of any of the extensive bridges, either by accident or the work of the malicious, would be largely in excess of the extra cost to be incurred for iron.

A telegram from Ottawa says:—"It is a noticeable state that the Hon. P. Mitchell has, or will have by the closing of navigation, the whole of the twenty-six ghettos built, which will secure the safety of the travelling community. Bird Rock, on which it was considered almost impossible to put a light, has now light which will show thirty-five miles, making the Lawrence (with the other lights lately put up) perfectly safe.

A short time ago a terrible accident occurred in a township of Walsingham while a party was out erring. During the day a heavy storm came on, and the party got into the wagon and started for home. As they drove through the woods a tree fell over the rear part of the wagon, instantly killing young woman named Redpath and a young man named McCarthy, and fractured the arm, collar-bone and skull of another young man named Hutchinson, who has since died.

A jubilee in honour of the establishment of the rockville Recorder, fifty years ago, was held at Arnerville on the 1st of September. There were wards of fifteen hundred persons present. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Dr A. A. Chamberlain, and by Mr David Wylie, the editor of the Recorder; Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. S. Richards, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, and others. An interesting part of the ceremony was the crowning of David Wylie and an ex-editor of the Recorder by a committee of ladies.

Some days ago, says the London Echo, Marshal Canine had gathered together at his dinner table all the members of his family, of whom several are in the army. They were waited upon by a servant of remarkably good appearance and manner. Good, indeed, that the Marshal's wife was struck at it, and expressed her astonishment on leaving the table. The Marshal at first laughed at his wife's remarks, assuring her that the servant was not a bad servant in disguise, but a valet de chambre, nevertheless the Marshal's wife insisted so strongly, that the handsome-looking servant was arrested. He turned out to be a Prussian officer.

The discharged men of the late Royal Canadian Rifles, who only received five shillings each, have been allowed by the War Office the sum of twenty shillings on application.

In view of the enormous destruction of timber which yearly occurs by fire, the Quebec Mercury suggests that the Indians be subsidized as forest guards. Their fidelity when trusted is well known, and as "bushwhackers" they are the undoubted superiors of white men. Let us have the Indians employed in this manner, and the number of fires will be at least greatly diminished.

The Markham Economist understands that the contractors on the Toronto and Nipissing railroad are prepared to pay the men fortnightly hereafter, and that over sixty fresh hands have been put on the works during the past three days. The Company have let the building of the tank, and have advertised for tenders for building the stations, in fact, the whole of the work is now being pushed with vigour, and the prospects are that the road will be open for traffic on or before the 1st of October next.

The London Illustrated News, speaking of the Secret Treaty, says:—"The real truth we believe to be, that Bismarck played with Napoleon and his Ministers while the war with Austria was in progress—held them in hand, as it were, amused them with vague expectations, so as to keep France neutral; and then, when success was achieved, laughed in their faces, quizzed them about acquisitions in Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, and finally flatly refused everything they asked, carefully preserving M. Benedetti's draught treaty to be produced when occasion required, as he foresaw it would be. This explains the whole transaction; not very creditably, it is true, but quite sufficiently."

The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe writes:—"As one clue to the disasters which have befallen the French armies, it is stated—although the fact has not yet been made public here—that while the Chambers voted supplies for the full strength of the regiments, many of the regiments fell far short of the proper complement of men. Who pocketed the money, perhaps a Republican Court of Inquiry will one day endeavour to ascertain. Certain it is that officials with limited incomes—incomes of from 20,000 to 30,000 francs per annum—have, somehow or other, managed to buy large estates and to live in great splendour."—The same correspondent, speaking of Napoleon, says, "he has ceased to rule in fact, and he will soon cease to rule in name. The anguish which that man must have suffered may well make his worst enemies pity him. In the meanwhile, I am informed on good authority that he is the third largest stockholder in the Bank of England."

A well-dressed man, who calls himself Mr Abraham Levi, drove up to Windsor Castle in a fly recently, with a portmanteau and a hat-box, and told the police and the porter that he had been authorized by Mr Gladstone and the House of Commons to take possession of the Castle. Her Majesty, he said, would never come back to Windsor, and he intended to dismiss all the servants, engage his own domestics, and as "Dictator," should do as he pleased within the palace. He then requested that his luggage should be removed to his apartments within the palace and that he should be shown the way to his room. He was of course refused admission, whereupon he indignantly rushed off to the Windsor telegraph office, and telegraphed to the Lord Chamberlain, asking him to give instructions to his subordinates for his reception at the castle. He then went to the hotel to await the reply, and was there arrested and taken to the lunatic asylum.

AN EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS.—As an evidence of the progress which this section is yearly making, we may mention that Mr R. Kilgour has this season manufactured and sold forty-nine reaping machines. This is an evidence both that our farmers are increasing in wealth and enterprise, and that they have a good opinion of Mr Kilgour's manufacture in the way of reapers.—Mount Forest Examiner.

THE KING OF BROOK.—We had the pleasure of a visit last Monday from a venerable gentleman who informed us that he is styled the "King of Brook." His name is Philip St. John. He emigrated from Ireland and came to Brook in 1816—just fifty-four years ago. He is now in his 80th year, and the patriarch progenitor of 190 children, grand-children, and great grandchildren.—North Ontario Gleaner.

EXCITING CHASE.—On the 2nd inst., shortly after 1 o'clock, a large brown weasel entered the Intelligence office, and took up its quarters in the editorial rooms, behind some boxes. The compositors ejected

the animal after a good deal of trouble, and finally killed it at the foot of the stairs on Front street. The weasel is a large specimen, measuring about 16 inches from the tip of the nose to the tail end.

CASTOR OIL PLANT.—Our readers fond of objects of natural history will be well rewarded by a visit to the garden of Mr Richardson, in East Trenton, where there is a beautiful specimen of the castor oil plant in blossom. It is a native of South Asia, but is now naturalized in Europe and other warm countries. Its monstrous growth on the banks of the Trent is an indication of the warmth of the passing summer.—Trenton Courier.—[Captain, we have never yet, to the best of our knowledge and belief, tasted the delectable oil, known as "cold drawn;" but if ever we do, we want to have it direct from the product of that plant.—Ed. M. M.]

The Ottawa Mail says: Bears are numerous in the surrounding townships, and larger numbers of them are being shot than in previous years. They are wandering about the edges of oat fields and are said to be extremely bold.

VARIETIES.

True to the core—A good apple.

When may you suppose an umbrella to be one mass of grease?—When it's dripping.

A woman that marries a man because he is a good match, must not be surprised if he turns out a Lucifer.

It is a noticeable fact that people who change their minds often never get a good one.

Nothing like a cold in the head to humble a man. It is pretty sure to bring him to his sneeze.

A young man being charged with being lazy was asked if he took it from his father. "I think not," was the reply; "father's got all the laziness he ever had."

A country paper says that this is the last thing from an impassioned lover to his mistress: "Would you were an exclamation point and I a parenthesis (!)"

"Ma," said a little girl to her mother, "do the gentlemen want to get married as much as the ladies do?"—"My dear! what are you talking about?"—"Why, ma, the ladies who come here are always talking about getting married—the gentlemen don't."

At the late annual meeting of the London City Mission in Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in speaking of the evils arising from the celibacy of the Roman Catholic clergy, said: "If his Holiness the Pope had a wife, she would not allow him for an hour to remain in the belief that he was infallible."

Abernethy being called to a patient who fancied himself very ill, told him ingeniously what he thought, and declined prescribing, thinking it unnecessary. "Now you are here," said the patient, "I shall be obliged to you, Mr. Abernethy, if you will tell me how I must live—what I may eat, and what not."—"My directions as to that point," said the physician, who abominated this sort of question, "will be few and simple. You must not eat the poker, shovel, or tongs, for they are hard of digestion; nor the bellows, because they are windy; but any thing else you please."

A KNOWING BEGGAR.—Regent Street was regularly patrolled by a beggar who ask alms of no passers-by except old ladies. To these he addressed himself thus: "O young lady, have pity on a poor beggar!" He was singularly successful in his appeals. In reply to an inquiry, he explained his success thus: "You see, sir, my plan pleases all the ladies. Some of 'em believe me, and are pleased with the compliment; others see it's all a sham, and they are tickled by the joke; so you see I get something from all of 'em."

EMPLOYMENT.—We may lay it down as an invariable and inconvertible principle that no family can be happy without employment,—regular, diversified, continually-recurring employment. There may be the possession of wealth; there may be an ample and beautiful domain; there may be everything externally to enjoy; but unless there be appropriate and varied employment to occupy the body, engross the mind, and awaken the energies, there cannot be happiness. It is the active, industrious, persevering family that is the truly happy family; not the idle, the slothful, the useless,—not the family that has no definite plan, no fixed and important object, no personal and collective energy.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 401

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Jules Favre has declined the services of the Orleans Princes, and begged them to quit the city for fear of complications.

The following is an address delivered by Mr Washburne to a crowd of people and soldiers who came to serenade him last evening:—"I thank you on the part of my Government for this demonstration. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting the thanks you express with so much eloquence for the recognition of the new Republic of France. In my communication to which you refer I made known the sentiments of the President and people of the United States of America, who take a profound interest in the great movement just inaugurated in France, and will desire most fervently its success and the happiness and prosperity of the French people. Existing ourselves under a Republican form of Government you know how to appreciate its benefits. With arm hearts and language they felicitate our former allies on the accomplishment of a pacific revolution, free from all stain of blood, and claiming the sympathy of all lovers of true liberty."

A corps of foreign Volunteers is now organizing for the defence of Paris, to be called the Battalion of Friends of France. Many thousands of the Garde mobile arrived in Paris to-day from the Departments of Marne and Normandy. They are strong and ready men.

TROYES, Sept. 9.—The Prussians passed Vitry le François yesterday. Their scouts make enormous incursions on the surrounding country, and declare everywhere, in the name of the King of Prussia, that conscription is abolished.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 9.—All the regular troops here on Wednesday for Paris. Their place is supplanted by the Garde Mobile. A demonstration was made yesterday by the Italian residents, who formed procession and marched through the streets shouting "Death to Bismarck, Vive la France."

PARIS, Sept. 9, 9 p.m.—The inhabitants of points of military importance around Paris are ordered to quit their habitations forthwith. The ex-Gardes Mobiles are summoned to join their corps in forty-eight hours and are coming in rapidly.

Marshal McMahon is severely wounded in the leg, a prisoner at Baul, near Sedan.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—After a protracted conference among the members of the North German Confederation, it has been decided that the French Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be annexed to Germany, and not to Prussia individually.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The World's special correspondent telegraphs from London:—"I have authority for saying that the attitude of Russia grows more and more menacing towards Germany. The English Government has been positively informed that while Russia is willing to unite with other European powers in arresting war, she will consent to any territorial aggrandizement of Germany whatever, and that she cannot hold herself bound by the understanding recently entered into for action, should events seem to her to require a bold and decisive step upon her own part. It is plain also that the mobilization has been ordered, is going on rapidly, of the Russian armies in the second, third, fourth and fifth Military Circumstances. Separate negotiations are also going on between the Governments of St Petersburg and London; and I have reason to know that great anxiety prevails at Berlin in consequence of the tone of Russian press and the attitude of the Governments of both of Russia and Austria."

PARIS, Sept. 10.—King William has given orders that Napoleon shall be treated as the sovereign of France.

The Standard's correspondent, writing from Paris, says the Prussians cannot successfully besiege the city with their six hundred thousand men.

Special to the Herald says:—"Information received at the Prussian embassy in London makes it plain that King William has resolved to ignore the revolutionary government at Paris, as destitute of all authority. In the event of the occupation

of Paris he will treat only with officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Figaro says the Republic of France has been officially recognized by Italy and Spain.

The heavy rains of the last few days have retarded the Prussians between Reims and Rheims. It is only with much difficulty that their artillery can be moved over the heavy roads. At several places near Paris trees have been cut down to impede the progress of the enemy.

The Garde Mobile have attacked the Prussians at different points, killing, wounding and capturing numbers of them.

Last evening a number of fine houses in the environs of the city were destroyed by fire by order of the authorities.

Some formidable gunboats are arriving here from Toulon. They are ironclad, draw but little water, and are heavily armed. They are to be used on the Seine.—The forests of Clausart and Meudon are being destroyed by order of the Government.

Gen. Trochu has given orders to level all the woods in sight of Paris on the enemy's approach.

The Prussians have impressed into their service young men at Montmirail whom they found assembled for conscription.

Marshal Bazaine does not remain inactive. He is constantly sending out expeditions to harass the Prussians before Metz. In a recent battle he inflicted a heavy loss upon the Saxon Landwehr at Pont-a-Mousson.—The Prussians around Strasbourg have captured a quantity of munitions intended for the garrison.

PARIS, via LONDON, Sept. 11.—The corps of Sappers and Miners, assisted by the inhabitants, are felling the woods in the Departments of Seine and Seine-et-Oise, and as the Prussians approach the trees will be set on fire. The gasworks in the vicinity of the city have nearly all been destroyed.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—King William wrote to the Queen describing his emotions on meeting the French Emperor. He says: "It was overwhelming; for a moment I could not control myself on thus meeting him who, three years ago, I saw at the summit of grandeur. The Emperor was equally moved."

The peace conditions as printed by the Gazette de France are grossly exaggerated. Prussia demands no 3,000 millions as an indemnity, nor the surrender of a portion of the iron-ore field.

Sept. 11.—The Cross Gazette says that Herr Delbrück's recent mission to the King of Prussia referred to the intrigues of certain German Princes.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The siege of Paris may now be said to have fairly commenced. The Prussian forces in detachments form a semi-circle around Paris at a distance of about 25 miles. In this position the army has been halted, at the firm request of the Russian Minister, in order that King William and Count Bismarck may consider a proposition for an armistice, emanating from Russia and Austria. Paris remains tranquil, and the inhabitants are firm in the belief that the city can be defended. The roads leading to the city are all closed, and no more provisions are going in. What the city now contains must prove sufficient for the emergency, or the Prussians will in a few weeks march triumphantly through the streets.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the stubborn defence of Paris is certain if the city is besieged. The idea that the Prussians will walk in without difficulty is an entirely mistaken one.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The announcement of the declaration of the French Republic has wrought a great change in the public sentiment here in regard to the demands for compensation. The movement in France towards free institutions obtains the sympathy of the powerful Republican party in Prussia, whose influence will be used to modify the claims hitherto asserted for satisfaction and indemnity.

The following despatch from the King to the Queen has been received, dated 10 o'clock on Sunday night:—"The citadel of Laon exploded after the surrender, just as the Prussians were preparing to enter. Three hundred and fifty men were killed, including two hundred Mobile Guards. Many were shockingly

mutilated. William of Mecklenburg was wounded. There must be treason."

The latest intelligence from the Prussian headquarters is that in reply to the proposition made through the Austrian Legation, King William declares that he will listen to propositions of peace only in the Tuilleries and from the Imperial Government of France.

THE EMPEROR'S EXPLANATION OF HIS REASON FOR GOING TO WAR.—General Turr has communicated the following particulars of a conversation he held with the Emperor, in Paris, at the Tuilleries, on the 22nd July, 1870. War was then declared, and the General observed that the declaration had fallen among them like a shell. The Emperor, he states, replied, "I had not an idea of making war at present, but since the occasion has come I accepted it, and it is better now than later, for Prussian efforts continue to mine Paris, Florence and Vienna, and the disconcerting process makes vast strides. The point of the sword is not directed against me alone, and if the other European powers do not see it, so much the worse for them. I see a European danger, and I do not hesitate. If France is left without support—well! it is not the first time that France has fought to save Europe." Such are the words attributed by General Turr to the Emperor in July last, and he adds, on his own part,—"Is it not true that the Emperor made an alliance with England in 1863 to curb the power of Russia—is it not also true that he vigorously aided Italy to become Italian? Now, by undertaking this war, he will save Europe from being Prussianised. It may be that he will fall himself, but the work undertaken in the common cause of civilized humanity will remain." General Turr proceeds to speak of Prussian incentives and intrigues at Turin, Milan, and Genoa, among the working classes of Austria, and the journals of Vienna. "You will then comprehend," he says, "how and why the Emperor has sought to bring Prussia to an account before all her machinations should be completely ready." General Turr thinks that the French ought to have delayed some weeks, but he thinks that Labouchere was mistaken in his calculations, which may cost France dear, and possibly cost the Emperor his throne. "Alas!" he continues, "Cavour is no more, and the others are but dwarfs, or Italy and Austria would at once have declared for France." General Turr declares himself an advocate of German unity and liberty, but does not think these are included by any means in the Prussian programme. Under their system, he says, you will find an excellent administration at justice, but as for liberty it is vain to expect that, so long as their military organization exists. One is forcibly reminded at this time of the refusal of the Prussian Parliament to grant the King's war supplies at the time when Prussia desired to enter into a peaceful and commercial career. Bismarck haughtily dissolved the Chambers, and told them to come back when they had altered their intentions. They did reassemble and voted the required amount, and from that time all liberty of political action has been dead in Prussia.

According to the revised accounts, the debts created in Ontario, prior to Confederation, for local purposes, amount to \$9,634,802. Of this sum, nearly seven millions is on account of the Municipal Loan Fund. The question, "How shall the Municipal debt be dealt with?" now that it is entirely in the hands of Ontario, is one that must engage the attention of the Government at no very distant day.

THE ITALIANS, favoured by the war between Prussia and France, are making haste to realize their long deferred desire to obtain possession of Rome. The Italian Government has sent assurances to Paris that it has determined to forestall all revolutionary movements in Italy and Rome by an official occupation of the Roman territory, without the slightest intention of harming the Pope, but to preserve the Catholic world from a great catastrophe.—Upon the occupation of the city, a popular vote will be taken throughout the Papal States upon annexation to Italy.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

Is the Railway to be a Failure?

"THE KINGSTON AND MADOC RAILWAY.—This enterprise, which created such wild excitement in Kingston on being first proposed, has apparently died out in the minds of its originators, or been hushed up by its supporters as a losing speculation. Occasionally we hear inquiries made as to the advancement and progress of the railway; but all are unanimous in asking—What are the Provisional Directors about? They persist in claiming that the scheme is quite feasible; that ere long, when the preliminaries are completed, work will be commenced, but why in the name of goodness are not some definite signs shown of its existence, with which to encourage the stockholders, now that a similar project—the Belleville Grand Junction Railway—is being pushed forward so energetically, and attracts so much public attention?" These are unquestionably important expressions of opinion, and of such a material weight as should engage and receive due and immediate consideration. The taxpayers generally are becoming impatient at the delay, and if some move be not effected in order to solicit their universal favour, the scheme must inevitably be regarded as a failure."—*Kingston News*, Tuesday, 13th inst.

If the scheme does turn out a failure, the people of Kingston will have only themselves to thank for it. The idea of a Railway from Madoc to the front has not "died out of the minds of its originators, or been hushed up by its supporters as a losing speculation." It is just a year, within a week, since the project was mentioned in the columns of the *MERCURY*; and now that the harvest—an abundant one—has again been gathered, the importance of railway communication is once more brought forcibly to the attention of the farming community and the business men of the back country; and while wondering at the indifference which has apparently taken the place of the enthusiasm with which Kingston at first welcomed the opportunity of securing the valuable trade of so large a district—they seem inclined, if the Kingstonians let the proposed Railway drop to make an effort in another direction. The business which has built up Belleville and Napaspe can in time find an outlet by rail for itself, even if Kingston and Belleville give it the cold shoulder now. As far as we ascertain, however, the people of Madoc still hold to the belief that a railroad to Kingston has the best chance of proving a paying line; but they are doubtful whether the determination of the Kingston Directors to have nothing but an iron road will not prove fatal to the project. And this we can say, that the leading farmers and business men with whom we recently conversed on the subject, say that they would be quite content with a wooden road, as they think it would answer all the purposes desired, and

that it was the understanding at the Madoc meeting, which the Kingston and other delegates attended, that the road should be a wooden one, as it was within the means of the people of the district to be traversed. They think also that the speed attained on the Gosford road, on the recent trial trip, shows that the wooden rail is capable of doing all that is needed, and far more than its opponents in Kingston have been willing to admit that it could possibly do. The latter say it would not exceed six miles per hour; the Gosford road is stated to have accomplished a run of 35 miles per hour.

The delay, then, which is leading to predictions of failure, has not come from any change of purpose or opinion on the part of the people at this end of the line. The difficulties have arisen from the attempts to bring about the amalgamation of the line with the defunct Frontenac scheme—which had it been mentioned at the Madoc meeting, would at once have been fatal to the selection of Kingston as the front terminus of the road—and to force the line too far to the north-east of Kingston; and from the determination of the Kingston Directors to have an iron road or none at all. To endeavour to carry out this idea, precious time has been and is being lost, while waiting to hear the result of Mr Carruthers' appeal to English capitalists for the needful funds for so expensive a road. If, as stated in the *British Whig* a few weeks ago, there is authority for the statement that that appeal is useless at the present time, then the scheme, there is reason to fear, may really turn out a failure, for the 33rd clause of the charter provides that "the said railway shall be commenced within one year and completed within three years from the passing of this Act; and in the event of the non-completion of the railway within the time limited, the charter, powers, and privileges of the Company shall be forfeited."

The Act was assented to on the 24th of December, 1869, and the route is not yet fixed, nor can it be till Portland, Loughboro and Enterprise have passed their by-laws granting bonuses, which might have been done just as well during Mr Carruthers' absence as after his return.

The Provisional Directors from the western parts cannot justly be blamed for the present do-nothing policy, for at the last meeting at Kingston, one of the Madoc Directors urged, supported by Mr Flint, that the Prospectus of the Company should be issued, and the stock books opened at once; and this last, which ought to be made known to all interested in the line, was not mentioned, if we remember rightly, in the report of that meeting published in the *Kingston papers*.

Unless the project is to be knocked summarily on the head, the charter must be saved by turning the first sod somewhere on the line before frost sets in. As the only part of the route about which there is no dispute is that between Madoc and Bridgewater, we submit to the consideration of the Provisional Directors, and to the people of this section, the propriety of its being surveyed without delay, and the road put under immediate construction; for, provided the whole road is built, we venture to declare, from what has been said to us, that the people of this Township will be quite content with a wooden rail between this village and Bridgewater, rather than have none at all.

"HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF."

A paragraph is going the rounds that the *Empress Eugenie* is being attended in her illness at Hastings, by the same two medical gentlemen who attended Louis Philippe twenty-two years ago, when he landed at Hastings, also driven out of France, by the Revolution of 1848. Thus "history repeats," &c.

Did "Mr. Smith," as the poor old frightened runaway King called himself, on that occasion, really land at Hastings? Perhaps he did; but if so, what is the meaning of the inscription,

"A la Descente de Louis Philippe,"

which we remember to have seen inscribed on the front of the principal hotel in the little port of New Haven, a few miles from Brighton, on the Sussex coast; and which we supposed was intended to inform the world in general, and Frenchmen in particular coming to England by way of Dieppe, that that establishment had the honour of first giving shelter to the royal exile, when he landed in England, from his open-boat voyage. If history is to repeat itself so very closely, we expect that the next thing will be that to the above inscription will be added,

"A la Descente d'Eugenie."

The War Situation.

The Prussians are rapidly nearing Paris in full force, and late on Monday afternoon, two divisions of their infantry were visible from the fortress of Nogent—which is only seven miles from the centre of the city—taking up their positions; and it was expected the enemy would have seven army corps before Paris by the morning of the 14th. A telegram from Tours, dated the 14th, states that a great number of bridges were blown up that day, the woods set on fire, and houses likely to offer refuge to the enemy were destroyed. It is understood that by order of the Government all trains into and out of Paris have ceased running. So, although there has been no fighting of any moment near the capital as yet, the siege of Paris must be considered to have actually commenced. Before making an attack, the King of Prussia will no doubt make a formal demand for the surrender of the city, and ascertain what propositions the authorities are willing to make to avert the horrors of an assault, or the trials of a protracted siege.

By way of Brussels, under date of the 14th, it is said to be almost certain that Prussia will refuse to entertain a proposition, from neutral powers, looking to an armistice, mainly because it would delay the army operations, in case the negotiations were unsuccessful, until an unfavourable season set in and rendered the situation of the army much less favourable.—The Prussians are as prudent as they are bold, and orders have been given by the German commanders forbidding the destruction of bridges behind the army, under dire penalty. This would seem to indicate a suspicion on their part that the defence of Paris may be really desperate, and that the investing force may yet have to deal with such relief from other parts of France as may render a safe line of retreat for the Germans desirable.

The mission of M. Thiers to London to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of England with other powers in securing for France such terms of peace as she can honourably accept, has failed.—Earl Granville, while expressing much sympathy for France, and readiness to present to Prussia any propositions offered by France, stating plainly that it cannot be expected England will join any power in uttering a threat to Prussia; nor can England positively promise to urge upon Prussia the acceptance of any offer France may be disposed to make to her.

This reply, it is thought, puts an end for the present to all hopes of mediation, and the war must go on. The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent, however, writing from Paris on the 14th, says that one of the secretaries of the British embassy has started for the Prussian headquarters to ask whether negotiations are possible. The Government agrees that the Rhine fortress is to be dismantled.

The terms M. Thiers was authorized to offer are stated to be as follows:—Payment to Prussia of war expenses; destruction of all forts in Alsace and Lorraine; temporary occupation of Metz and Strasbourg by German troops until the election of an authorized Government for France, and the ratification of the treaty by proper authorities.

From London it is stated that the Prussians do claim half the French fleet; and that against this it is certain even England would protest.

The French blockading fleet has been withdrawn from the river Elbe. The French and German fleets are reported in sight of each other off the island of Heligoland.

The French fortresses on the lines on which the Prussian armies have advanced, have not surrendered yet; but the heroic defence of Strasbourg is said to be drawing to a close, and the surrender imminent, from the failure of ammunition and provisions. Ulrich, the commandant, telegraphs that affairs are deplorable and growing worse, but that he will hold out to the end.

The cause of the explosion of the magazine at Leon is a mystery, but the Prussians attribute it to treachery on the part of the French and are demanding reprisals should be made.

The refusal of the King of Prussia to acknowledge the French Republic, and its non-recognition by England, is, according to American correspondents, stirring up a dangerous agitation in London and throughout the Kingdom against the Cabinet; but the leaders in this demonstration, it is needless to say, possess no real influence.—The proclamation of the Republic will have a tendency to check Russia's good offices on behalf of France, and on the other hand will evoke a strong sentiment in her favour among the peoples of the Continent of Europe generally. But quite independently of political considerations, there seems to be a growing sympathy in England for France on account of her misfortunes.

Dreadful Naval Disaster.**The British Iron-Clad "Captain" Founders at Sea—500 Lives Lost!**

LONDON, Sept. 9 (morning).—The city has just been startled with a report that the new iron-plated steamer Captain has been lost. No details.

(Afternoon).—It is confirmed that the iron-clad ship Captain has been lost off Cape Finisterre with all on board, numbering five hundred.

(Evening).—Captain Cowper Coles, Lord Northbrook, and a son of Mr. Childers, first lord of the Admiralty, went down in the iron-clad Captain.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Admiral Milne makes the following report of the circumstances attending the disappearance of the iron-clad Captain:

I was on board the Captain on the morning of the 6th, and everything was in order. A sailing trial began in the afternoon. The breeze was moderate and the ships carried their royals. At four in the afternoon the breeze freshened, the Captain making from 11 to 13 knots. It was observed that the sea washed over her lee deck, her gunwale sometimes being level with the water.

I left the Captain at 5:30 p.m., when she was 30 miles off Finisterre. Evolutions were resumed and continued from 8 to 10 p.m., the ships being at their designated positions. A westward course was taken. At 11 p.m., the wind freshened, the barometer fell and a gale sprang up. Our sails were reefed. The Captain was close astern of us. I noticed at 11:15 a.m. that she was six points abaft our beam, keeling over very much. Her light a few minutes later was still visible, after which a thick rain shut her out.

At dawn, ten ships of the fleet were to be seen, but the Captain was missing. The squadron scattered to search for her, when fragments of the wreck were found, but no survivors could be discovered.

A subsequent account says that eighteen of the crew of the iron-clad Captain have reached Cape Corredo. They report that another boat full of people was stove in and upset, and all on board lost.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—H. M. S. Inconstant brings news of the loss of the Captain. She reports that the Captain before sailing, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The packing of the feed-pipe ignited, and the fire had made considerable progress before it was discovered. It was extinguished with difficulty. During the gale one of her heavy guns got loosened from its fastenings in consequence of the tremendous rolling of the ship, and suddenly swinging round, struck a gunner, killing him instantly.

The Shipping Gazette demands a strict investigation. The British public should know how one of the staunchest vessels afloat foundered in weather which a collier might have outlived.

It is said that owing to a miscalculation of the builders, the hull of the vessel was overloaded to the extent of 800 or 900 tons.

PURSUIT OF MATRIMONY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A marriage took place in this village on Monday morning, under somewhat amusing circumstances. A young man from a neighbouring township was bent upon getting married, in opposition to the wishes of his father, who, obtaining an inkling that the marriage was to take place on Monday, commissioned a friend to come over and forbid a license being issued to the intending bridegroom, on the ground that the youth was under age. Accordingly, with another friend, he departed on his mission, arriving here about 8 o'clock, A.M. Proceeding to Moon's hotel, they put their horse in the stable, and then went to bed, leaving strict injunctions to be called at six o'clock, which was very considerably thought to be quite early enough to wait upon the marriage licensee issuer. But as luck would have it, the bridal party arrived soon after at the same hotel, and while putting up their horses, recognised the animal of the sleeping foe. At once divining the meaning of his being in Madoc, they proceeded to Mr. Dale's house before daybreak, and asked for a license without any delay. Somewhat suspicious from the very great hurry, Mr. Dale asked all needful questions and took proper precautions before issuing the license. As soon as the precious document was obtained, away went the impatient couple and their friends to the nearest Minister, and calling him also out of bed, they had the ceremony safely performed by half-past five o'clock, and returned to the hotel, in time to inform the messenger, while leisurely descending the stairs to go and stop the license, that he might save himself the trouble, as the marriage he was to prevent had already taken place.

A CRANE was shot by Mr. Charles O'Hara, on Thursday, which measured 5 feet 2 inches from the toe to the end of the beak, and 6 feet 2 inches across the extended wings.

The great boat race at Lachine Regatta, between the crack Tyne and St. John, New Brunswick, crews, which has of late excited so much interest in the sporting and betting world, was won by the Englishmen, by six boats' length.

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, of Manitoba, arrived at Fort Garry on the 2nd inst.

Some fighting has taken place between the Italians and the Papal Zouaves in which the latter were defeated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.**To Whom it may Concern.**

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the SHIRE HALL, in Belleville, on **TUESDAY, the 27th DAY of SEPTEMBER INSTANT,** for the despatch of general business.

By order.

THOS. WILLS,
County Clerk, County Hastings.
Belleville, September 14, 1870.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Sept. 1st, 1870.

Blake, May F
Collins, R
Dawson, Jacob
Eastman, D C
Frederick, Miss M
Fox, Stephen
Foley, Jno
Foley, James
Holmes, Peter
Hill, Thos J
Herington, Wm

Inman, N J
McGuire, James
Olmstead, E
Robertson, James
Rogers, Thomas
Rogers, Andrew
Sager, Charles
Sager, Mrs E
Squires, J A
Tuttle, Amos

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

ON the Northern part of the VILLAGE of MADOC, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

Parties building will be liberally treated with.

Offers for purchase received by
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or **COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,**
Box 29½ Montreal.

Stone Cottage to Let,

ON DONALD STREET, VILLAGE OF MADOC, THAT pleasantly Situated Cottage, the property of Mrs. Russel, of Montreal, and lately occupied by Mr. Coe. Has Good Barn and Stables and a Well. There is also about an acre of Ground enclosed for a Garden.

Rent very moderate. Apply to
CHARLES GREAM, Esq.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Madoc;
or **COLIN RUSSEL, Esq.,**
Box 29½ Montreal.

Steam Carding and Felling Mill.

THE Subscriber having procured a STEAM-ENGINE, is now prepared to CARD WOOL and FULL CLOTH, at his old stand, of any time, without danger of the delay so frequently experienced at Mills depending entirely upon water-power.

He will call at all the leading places of business in the Village of Madoc, once a week, to fetch Wool and Cloth, and will return the Rolled and Felled Cloth to the same places, for the convenience of his customers.

The Subscriber would also intimate to such of his customers as have neglected the settlement of their accounts, that prompt payment would now be acceptable, as he has incurred considerable expense in obtaining the steam-engine for his machinery.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Madoc, August 13, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE.....MADOC.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE.

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.B.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE.....TWEED.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.

27 Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

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All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

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At Publishers' Prices, Call At

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JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the Daily News, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

STEEL PLOUGHS

AND
WOOD'S

MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at \$10 each.

WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 4½ feet, at \$75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, \$90.00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

WILLIAM MOORE,

Boot and Shoemaker,

DIVISION STREET, MADOC.

Repairs neatly and cheaply executed.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, \$1.00. Barley, 75c. Rye, 60c.

Oats, 30c. Peas, 60c. Butter, roll 19c, tub 20c.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05.

Barley, 85c to 90c. Rye, 65c to 71c. Oats, 45c to 49c. Peas, 65c.

TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, \$1.00. Barley, 75c to 80c. Rye, 60c. Oats, 25c. Peas, 60c.

KINGSTON.—Wheat, \$1.05. Barley, new, 65c.

Rye, new, 65c. Oats, 45c. Peas, 70c.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Ottawa Fire Relief Committee had received, by the aid of last week, in cash from several sources, over twenty thousand dollars.

The Kingston News says that since the visit of the Adjutant-General of the Dominion to Fort Henry on Tuesday last, the Union Jack, lowered on the removal of the Artillery, has been hoisted.

Seventy young Frenchmen and quite a number of Germans, including two noblemen, sailed in Saturday's steamer from New York, to join the armies of their respective nations.

Seven American fishing vessels, which have been seized by our cruisers, are now in the hands of the authorities. The value of them, with tackle, &c., is upwards of \$50,000.

It is stated by the Cornwall Gazette that there is every probability of Major Geraghty, late Town Major of Kingston and Montreal, being appointed Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary.

For months past no empty houses have been found in Goderich, although some are constantly going up. Several at present are wanted and are not obtainable. The population of Goderich, during the last year, has been largely increased.

One hundred thousand dollars in new half dollar silver pieces have been received by the Bank of Montreal; and ninety-one thousand dollars have been sent to different places in the Dominion for distribution.

Sedan is the old seat of power of the Dukes of Lorraine, the last of whose family was a private in the First Napoleon's army, and died a mendicant in Quebec. It was the seat of constant intrigues with Spain and Austria, both in the days of Sully and De Retz.

A cattle fair was held at Port Elgin on the 1st inst., and was pronounced a total failure. The Port Elgin Free Press condemns the small hand-bill system of announcing these fairs, and urges that they should be held at regular periods, and advertised, so as to bring buyers from distant places.

The whole number of Union soldiers buried in national cemeteries, whose names and places are known, is about two hundred thousand. The twenty-fifth volume of the Roll of Honour, about to be issued, contains nearly twenty-six thousand, and several more volumes will be required to contain the whole number.

The loss in the County of Carleton, from recent bush fires, in buildings, fences and crops is estimated by good judges to amount to \$4,000,000, besides the damage done to woods, in fence timber, firewood, &c. Three hundred families have been turned out in that County alone, some of which have lost individually as much as \$25,000.

Mr. Daniel Macfie returned to London, Ont., from Great Britain a few days ago. He brought out with him some Scotch sparrows, and set them at liberty on his grounds at Westminster. The hardy little immigrants are flitting about, chirping cheerily, and seem to be determined to "make themselves at home." Birds of this species thrive well in Quebec. They are nimble in the extirpation of beetles and caterpillars.

A telegram from Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated Sept. 9, says that Capt. Raetz, of the German barque Hermann, committed suicide under the following circumstances:—He arrived here Wednesday in a schooner with his crew, and reported that his vessel suffered so much in the late gale that they were compelled to abandon her, and she sunk soon afterwards. Yesterday the American fishing schooner Julia Grace came into this port with the barque Hermann as a prize, having found her abandoned, with several holes bored in her bottom. When Captain Raetz saw his vessel coming up the harbour, he went to the woods and hanged himself, also taking poison. His crew have been arrested. The Hermann has a cargo of coal from Newcastle.

A letter from Weissenbourg in the North Eastern Correspondence says that every Prussian soldier has in his pocket a sort of album containing colour drawings of the various uniforms in the French army, so as to enable him to report when on outpost duty the exact nature of the troops he has seen. He is also provided with a little book published this year at Berlin under the title of "The German Soldier in France," a manual for enabling any German to make himself understood by Frenchmen without knowing the language of the country. This "manual" is sim-

ply a vocabulary of the words and phrases which a German soldier in France would be most likely to require in his conversations with the people.

The contemplated visit of Admiral Wellesley to Quebec has been stopped by the reception of orders for him to go to England to take command of the Channel fleet.—Admiral Sir George Seymour will come out to command the North American squadron.

ALARM AT RUSSIAN INTRIGUES.—London, Sept. 9.—Extreme agitation reigns in Constantinople, where it is alleged to have been ascertained that Russia and Austria are negotiating with a view to the partition of Eastern Europe and the Turkish Empire. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea exceeds the limits set by the Treaty of Paris, and there is the greatest activity in the Austrian dockyards.

PRICES OF CATTLE.—Notwithstanding the present high figure asked for hay, and its altogether probable advance, but very little change has occurred in the prices of cattle since the spring. \$40 and upwards having been refused on several occasions recently for new milch cows on the open market. According to this, the anticipated scarcity of fodder, thus far, seems to have no effect in diminishing the stock.—*Kingston News.*

GREAT STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A terrific storm of wind swept over the south coast of Nova Scotia on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th instants. Telegraph wires were swept down in every direction, and much damage was done to vessels in the harbour and to houses and other property in the city of Halifax. A telegram, dated the 10th inst., says:—"The loss of life and property in the gale on Sunday morning was terrible, and the whole Atlantic coast of the Province is strewn with wrecks and wrecked materials, and numerous dead bodies. Several unknown vessels were seen to founder with all on board. Those who outlived the storm say the violence of the wind and sea was something terrific. It is impossible to tell the number of lives lost; but judging from the figures reported, a hundred would not be too high a figure."

NOT SO BADLY OFF AFTER ALL.—According to a London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, Louis Napoleon has an annual income of five hundred thousand dollars from investments in English funds, and as much more from investments in other countries, the United States included. This money has been made not merely by savings upon the enormous salary allowed him as Emperor, but by speculations in stocks and real estate. As he had control of the whole power of France both at home and abroad, it has been easy for him to put the stock market up or down as he chose. The improvements in Paris have also been a most fruitful source of wealth. Knowing beforehand where streets and avenues were to be opened, he has been able to buy city lots at low prices, and then to sell them at enormous value. All his old cronies and friends have been enriched in the same manner. Many of them were in the depths of poverty when he took possession of France, and now they are all millionaires, and just as great scamps as ever.

THE WAR CARNAGE.—While war has its maddening excitements and glorious triumphs, it is also accompanied by scenes of intense anguish and misery, and presents many pictures sad and sickening to contemplate. Mr Berlin, correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 23rd August, gives some figures to show the dreadful carnage that has occurred. A Prussian regiment on a war footing has 3,006 men and 69 officers. Of these officers one regiment had 80 killed and wounded at Weissenbourg; another, 26; a third, 20; a fourth, 32; a fifth, 38, and so on,—the casualties among the men being in proportion. It will thus be seen to what a dreadful extent death and destruction have been dealt out at these engagements. At Spieghoven every twelfth man engaged was killed or wounded. On the 14th, as well as on the 18th—the latter being the battle of Mars la Tour, or Vionville—the losses of the Prussians were comparatively greater than those of the French, the former being on both occasions greatly outnumbered, yet holding fast the enemy with a bulldog's tenacity, to give their main force time to come up and engage him in right earnest. At Mars la Tour the best blood of Germany was split like water. Within a few moments, by the unexpected unmasking of a mitrailleuse battery, Count Westarp, Count Wesselen, Baron Kleist, Henry VII, Prince of Reuss, Baron Witsleben, and many other noble men of high rank and position were killed. The grand fiasco of Rezonville, or Gravelotte, on the 18th, where the Prussians lost, at last assembled in strength, are said to have suffered a loss of 15,000 combatants, was worthy of the beginning. Nor did the French

suffer less. In the three actions near Metz they had nearly 15,000 dead, and 50,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners together.

The Canada Central Railway, between Ottawa and Carleton Place, was inspected by the Engineer of the Public Works Department on the 12th inst.; a locomotive and passenger car being run over the road for the purpose. The road is in fair condition. The country does not present a very pleasing aspect just now, the destruction by fire having been very great.—The Canada Central Railway Company will make an application to the Ontario Government at once, to allot them twelve thousand acres per mile of the road opened on the 15th inst. As the road is about 29 miles long, about 350,000 acres will be applied for. The land, according to the terms of the Act, is selected in the watershed of the Ottawa River.—Passengers from Toronto are expected to reach Ottawa on the evening of the same day by this route.

VARIETIES.

The Oldest Revolver.—The Earth.

What is that which must play before it can work?
—A fire-engine.

Teacher—"T-h-a-t spells what?" Bright scholar
—"Does it, I thought; it spelt that!"

It is no sign because a man makes a stir in the community that he is a spoon.

Of a man who recently died, it is said, "his name will be remembered wherever his deeds and mortgages are known."

"I am going to the postoffice, Bob, shall I inquire for you?" "Well yes, if you want to; but I don't think you'll find me there."

Outraged at the report that several members of his State legislature cannot write, a New Hampshire man, evidently of Irish descent, offers a dollar for the autograph of every such member.

A man lost his wife, and had a stone erected over her grave. He married a second wife, and when she died he had the gravestone split, and it thus served for the two departed. He proposed to a third, and the lady quietly remarked, "I do not believe that stone will split again."

Some man who was judge in a small colony had to try a prisoner on a charge of theft. The fellow pleaded guilty, but the judge advised him to take his trial. This was done, and the jury acquitted the prisoner, on which the judge addressed him in his sternest tones:—"Prisoner at the bar, you have confessed yourself a thief, and the jury have found you a liar—begone from my sight!"

Jarvis, the bachelonian artist, was once employed by a gentleman to paint his wife,—a miracle of plainness, under the stipulation that a pint of wine at a single sitting must be the extent of his potations. Jarvis assented, and in a short time produced a perfect fac-simile of the lady. On exhibiting it to the husband, he seemed disappointed. "Couldn't you have given it," said he to the painter, "a little less—that is, couldn't you give it one, a little more?"—"If you expect," said Jarvis, seeing the husband's drift, "if you expect me to make a handsome portrait of your wife, I must have more than a pint of wine at a sitting. I couldn't get up imagination to make her even good-looking under a quart at the very least."

THE DIFFERENCE.—Not long since Brown was on a visit to Lookout Mountain, Georgia, and was much struck with the fact that a fine jet of water was thrown up above the top of the eminence on which the hotel stands. Walking round the jet admiringly, he accosted a plain countryman with—"My friend, is this water forced up by a ram?" meaning of course, the hydraulic contrivance so named. "A ram?" exclaimed the countryman. "Yes, a ram I say." "What on earth—no sir; it's a darned big mule! and it's tremendous hard work for him. Come here, and I will show him to you."

CURIOUS MODE OF MEASURING ANGER.—The Chinese at one time measured the irritable feelings of the English nation by the quantity of china broken in a year. A Chinese historian observes, "The merchants of Canton make the sale of their brittle ware the barometer of European passions, and as often as the sale augments they say, 'The last year has been a passionate one in England.'" China is not now imported to the extent it was some years ago; our own manufactured articles have superseded the use of the brittle ware of Asia, and the wise men of the celestial empire now say that the English have subdued all their anger, that they have no matrimonial strife, and therefore seldom break cups and saucers.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 402.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Daily News contains a letter from Berlin giving the views of the Prussian Government. The writer says Prussia will not negotiate with the present Government at Paris. Prussia proposes first to occupy Paris; the Regency, the Senate, and the Corps Legislatif will then be summoned, who will be expected to name commissioners to treat on a Prussian basis. When this treaty is signed Napoleon will be released, and France will be left free to choose her own Government.

The blockade of the Elbe has been raised, and vessels are now passing freely.

Despatches from Cassel, dated the 12th, say the Emperor passes the mornings with some of his officers, walking over the lawn, or making long excursions. He is permitted to go several miles in all directions. His guard consists of one officer, two subalterns, one trumpeter, and 31 men.

The Empress Eugenie and Prince Imperial make constant excursions around Hastings. Carriages or horses are never employed.

A despatch dated St. Denis, Sept. 14, says:—Accurate calculations place the number of the advancing Prussian forces at 400,000. There is great agitation here and in the neighbourhood of Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The National Guard is being reorganized throughout France.—Gen. Trochu, in an order of the day, says seventy thousand men on the ramparts may, by a persevering effort, save Paris. The city is unapproachable, if its defenders are properly armed.—There are now over 6,000,000 pounds of gunpowder in Paris.

BOUILLOUX, Sept. 15.—A part of Marshal Bazaine's army has cut its way through the Prussians at Metz, and is now marching on Paris with Marshal Canrobert in command.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 15.—It is announced that Garibaldi will shortly assume command of a legion of Italians to fight against the Germans.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Provisional Government at Paris would have been accepted by Prussia, if the exactions proposed by the latter had been assented to. These embraced the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and dismantling the French fortifications on the German frontier. The Provisional Government refused to listen to any proposition for the surrender of French territory.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The World's special, dated London, Sept. 14, says:—Advices from Lyons state that all Englishmen and Germans are ordered to leave. The Red Republicans are in the ascendant, and a terrible spirit is rising.—Gen. Ripley, of the Confederate army, and two officers of the U. S. army during the late war have commands under General Trochu. Many Americans have volunteered.

The distress and gloom in East Prussia have led to some outbreaks.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Measures of defence at Paris are now so great that it is expected this fact will not strongly in favour of peace.

The Paris correspondent writes to the Times:—There are those who think it possible that France would give up a portion of her fleet to pay the cost of the present war; raise the walls of Strasbourg and Metz, abolish conscription, and accept a limitation of the army, as the price of peace; but nobody believes that she will cede a foot of territory.

The Examiner urges that a cordial support be given to the French Republican government.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Advices received by the Minister of War show that the sharpshooters and free corps are capturing many Prussians in the suburbs.

Electric lights have been placed on all forts around the city, in order to reveal the enemy at night.

It is reported that the Republican Government is in possession of a cipher correspondence between the Emperor and the Empress, since the commencement of the war. The key of the cipher has also been discovered. Some startling developments are expected.

HAVRE, Sept. 16.—The Journal, of this city, is certain that Paris is supplied with three million kilo-

grammes of gunpowder, twice as much as was expended at Sebastopol.

The Journal says the docks are overstocked with cotton, coffee, grain and other goods, even mahogany, being loaded rapidly on French vessels for shipment elsewhere to save them from the Prussians.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—The Journal, of this city, an official organ, regrets the refusal, of the Prussian Government to treat only with the French Emperor for peace. The Journal says, as Napoleon cannot again reign in France he cannot, as a consequence, enforce a treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Germans expelled from Paris will demand indemnity through the Prussian Government. Eighty thousand Germans have been driven from the Department of the Seine alone.

It is said the Prussian siege trains are still fast aground in the Canal de la Marne on the Rhine. This was occasioned by the sudden withdrawal of water in the western division by French engineers.

The correspondent of the Times, writing from Paris, Sept. 16th, says:—The frequent interviews between Jules Favre and Olazaga are attracting much attention. The latter left for Madrid last night.

It is evident the King of Prussia hopes for assistance from within Paris, thus carrying out an old military trick. Within the last few days a great many Uhlans have been captured, all of whom pretend to have lost horses. Two were taken on Tuesday a great distance from their corps. It looks suspicious that all these prisoners speak the French language perfectly. I fear we shall have another wooden horse affair. It is most imprudent to keep Prussian prisoners in the city when the fight begins.

The Commandant of the fortress of Laon has been exonerated of the charge of blowing up the citadel. The work was done by a guard of the magazine, an Alma veteran, in a state of patriotic exaltation.

It is said Count Bismarck has asked an explanation from the Belgian Government for having allowed 11,000 French soldiers to cross her territory unopposed. The Independence Belge fears that Belgium has already leaned too sharply towards Prussia.

The French Institute, in the name of civilization, protests against the possible destruction by bombardment of the libraries, observatories, museums and galleries of Paris.

Sept. 18.—The Government at Tours receives assurances from every quarter that the people are arming and hastening to places of rendezvous.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The commander at Strasbourg, Gen. Ulrich, telegraphs to the War Department that the situation of the city is continually growing desperate, necessitating his early capitulation.

The French iron-clads were recalled from the Baltic and North Seas, to protect Cherbourg, Havre and other ports from capture by the Prussians.

The King refuses to recognize the Provisional Government. He will only recognize the Emperor or Marshal Bazaine.

The cattle plague has attacked the cattle of the Prussian army.

TOURS, Sept. 17.—The fort at Vincennes was blown up and destroyed yesterday by the French, the position being untenable. It is understood there were several minor engagements outside the fortifications at Paris yesterday.

Sept. 18, (evening).—The Foreign Ministers left Paris yesterday in haste, having been informed that a serious attack would be made. There was hard fighting yesterday and to-day around Paris.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—A telegram from the King's headquarters states that the total number of men actually captured at Sedan was only 30,000, including 39 generals and 2,595 officers, 600 of whom were released on parole. The killed and wounded numbered 20,000.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Count Bismarck has sent warning to *L'Independence*, a journal published at Rheims, to the effect that it must change its tone, or it will be suppressed. The Paris press protest with indignation against the act, as an interference with the internal affairs of France, as well as a violation of the freedom of the Press.

Sept. 18.—The British Foreign Office announces that messages had been transmitted during the last ten days by Her Majesty's Government, from belligerents to one another, through Lord Lyons and through Bernstorff.

Sept. 19.—Prussia distinctly says she recognizes no French Government, Imperial or Republican. She is reluctant to make peace at present.

Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters. Fears are entertained that he would not be received, but he requested of Count Bismarck safe conduct at least, and was answered favourably. He set out immediately for Meaux, the present headquarters of the King.

TOURS, Sept. 18th.—Letters have been received from Marshal Bazaine at Metz, dated Friday, stating that there had been no fighting since the 1st inst. The troops were enthusiastic and in good health. Provisions are abundant. 25,000 volunteers will leave here to-day for the north.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The *Journal Officiel* of to-day publishes a circular from Jules Favre addressed to France's representatives abroad. He calls attention to the significance of the earlier date named for the convention of the Constituent Assembly, and says that the first duty of the Government is to defend the soil. It is objected that the Government is irregular and without power. This is admitted, and for this reason the Assembly convoked. France has demanded cessation of war, but prefers disaster to dishonour. It is bad faith on the part of those who declare war to assert that they were forced to do so by the majority of the nation. The Assembly applauded Gramont's warlike declarations, but some weeks before it also applauded Ollivier's peaceful utterances. The majority, being creatures of personal favouritism, considered themselves bound to support even the most perilous contradictions. They refused an examination, and voted in blind confidence, hence the irreparable misfortune. Europe is challenged to demonstrate that the nation, if conversant with affairs, would have declared war against Prussia. The Provisional Government does not deny the national responsibility of tolerating a Government which was destroying the nation; when such government is overthrown, it is a nation's obligation to repair evil done. Nevertheless, if Prussia is determined to crush France she will meet with desperate resistance, and the world will understand that Prussia desires the destruction of a nation which is represented by an Assembly, freely elected. The nation is armed and aroused, and is determined to defend its soil and independence.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the Prefects and also a decree for the immediate election of a Municipal Council.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A fight took place yesterday ten miles from Paris between the advanced guard of the Prussian army and a reconnoitring party of the French forces. The latter were driven back and the Prussians established themselves on the heights which the French had been holding. The Prussians numbered 30,000. The fight is said to have been very bloody. The French, though beaten, inflicted heavy losses on the Prussians. The contest raged for upwards of two hours.

The diplomatic circular issued by Jules Favre has met with the universal approval of the citizens, and the opinion is generally expressed that it is the ultimatum of the Provisional Government.

Gen. Faillly is not dead, as has been so often reported. He and his staff now occupy finely furnished apartments in Mayenne, and he is sumptuously provided for by King William.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Considerable excitement was occasioned at Wilhelmshöhe recently, by an attempt to assassinate the French Emperor by a German apprentice, who was arrested before he could accomplish his purpose. A loaded pistol was found on his person, and he boldly declared that the bullet was designed for Napoleon.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The North German Gazette of this city says the Republican Government of France exists *de facto*, the Imperial Government exists *de jure*. We shall treat with that offering the best conditions.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE

FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Five lines, first insertion	0 30
Each subsequent insertion	0 15
One to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

The War Situation.

Although the siege of Paris has virtually commenced, the Prussians are not making such short, sharp and decisive work of it as they have hitherto done with the French armies in the open field, and as their admirers expected they would continue to do—only in still less time—with the “raw levies” lastly gathered together for the defence of the capital. A succession of engagements in the environs took place towards the end of last week, the general result of which has been, according to the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, to throw back the first Prussian assault on the Fort of Ivry. This week there has been harder fighting, in which the French claim to have had the advantage and to have always repulsed the Prussians; while King William telegraphed to the Queen, on Tuesday, that the French abandoned their position near Pierrefitte, north of Fort St. Denis; and at the same time the Bavarian corps, crossing the Seine near Villeneuve, attacked three divisions under Gen. Vinoy, on the heights of Sceaux, and captured seven guns and many men.—The French describe the affair as a reconnaissance on the part of Gen. Vinoy, in which he was successful, though it is admitted that after his withdrawal a redoubt containing seven guns was captured after an obstinate conflict.—One day the Prussians are reported to have been badly defeated in an attempt to storm Mount Valerien, on the west of Paris; and the next, there is said to be no truth in the reported attack.

In spite of all that has been said of the uselessness of attempting to defend the city, the Parisians seem determined to do it, and in addition to the fortifications outside the walls they are actively constructing earthworks; and inside the city, a complete system of barricades is being arranged.—The iron-clad gunboats for the defence of the city have commenced operations. The number of men under arms in Paris is stated at 438,000, including 180,000 volunteers from the provinces.—The Government has ordered the troops from all parts of the country to converge on Paris.

A despatch from the royal headquarters at Meux reports the “complete investment of Paris was accomplished” on the 19th. Another despatch from the Crown Prince, on the 20th, informs the Queen of the investment of Paris from Versailles to Vincennes,—which is quite another affair.

There are no signs yet of the capitulation of Metz, and at Strasbourg, where Gen. Ulrich has been badly wounded, a vote has been taken by the people on the question of surrendering, and it was decided by a large majority to continue the defence to the end. Another significant fact is to be found in the brief announcement that the siege guns needed at Paris cannot be carried forward till Toul is reduced. If these three places hold out so obstinately, what are the chances of the speedy capture of Paris? It may be a mere report, but it is said that the Prussians are talking of “starving out” Paris, in preference to making an assault. Treachery is likewise relied upon, and the reported discovery of three thousand Prussian uniforms in the city looks like some scheme of the sort being on foot. No wonder the French

are wildly excited on the subject of Prussian spies, and suspect every stranger of being one.

Julius Favre has been cordially received at the King's headquarters, whither he has gone to see if terms of peace can be arranged. Bismarck is said to be inclined to recede from his extreme demands; and this we think is probable; for when he begins to sneer at Mr Gladstone and Earl Granville for their “timid policy,” as he is reported to have done, by his confidential friend, the N. Y. *Tribune* was correspondent, he is doubtless angry that the English Government brings no pressure to bear on France in favour of submitting to her enemy's demands, and realizes the necessity of making peace before Prussia's means are strained too far. He has to provide against two “fires in the rear,”—that of the French people hastening to relieve Paris, and the, to him and his royal master, equally unwelcome one of the renewed agitation in favour of republican institutions among the German population. It is also reported that Russia made what amounts to a positive threat that she will not permit the territorial aggrandizement of Germany.

THE CITY OF ROME is now occupied by the Italian troops, who entered without bloodshed, the Pope forbidding any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm, and there is general rejoicing throughout the Kingdom, that Rome is at last to be the capital of Italy.

Division of the County.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

MADOC, Sept. 21st, 1870.

SIR.—The necessity for a Division of the County of Hastings is a subject that more now than that at any previous time is engaging the attention of the people of North Hastings, particularly of the electors of the municipal constituencies on the Hastings Road, who more than any others are sufferers both in time and money from being obliged to travel such a long distance to Belleville to transact the most simple matter of business, connected with their lands, with the Crown Land Agent.

The policy pursued for years back has been to draw all the money from the North, and centre it in Belleville, from which point it never returns to the people of this section of the County. The circulation of our own means is thus diverted from the natural channel it should circulate in,—to our detriment, and to the benefit of those who have always made it a point to pervert the principle upon which the municipal institutions of our country are formed, to the gratification of their own selfishness and local prejudices: and I sincerely hope that the people at the coming municipal elections in the North will require those who seek municipal honours at their hands, to pledge themselves to use their votes and interest in endeavouring to get carried a fair and equitable Division of this County.

The only plea the few opponents of the separation have been able to urge is the expense of the County Buildings, which would not be nearly as much as the people of the North have had to pay for the last few years, and will have to pay again (if a separation does not take place) for the building and repairs of bridges in the South.

A SETTLER.

Madoc Cheese Factory.

For the last three or four years, the advantages and practicability of establishing a Cheese Factory in Madoc, have been talked about; but nothing has been really done, although last winter, two attempts were made to get up factories—one on the east and the other on the west side of the Township. The efforts of the promoters were not sufficiently backed up, and the schemes consequently fell through; the chief movers in the matter contenting themselves with going into the business, and settling up factories on a smaller scale, on their own premises. More recently, another effort has been made by a few persons interested, to get up such a factory in the immediate neighbourhood of the village, as they felt confident that if they set about it in earnest, and made a commanding move, a sufficient number would soon be willing to join them. Accordingly on the afternoon of Monday the 19th instant, a preliminary meeting, called by verbal notification, was held at Hudgins' Hotel, and among those present we noticed Messrs. T. and F. Martin, J. R. Ketcheson, J. Thompson, L. MacBeath, John Miller, S. Reed, E. Mounsey, O. F.

Aylsworth, Oscar Bristol, A. Bouck, D. Bradshaw, G. W. Rose, P. Gillen, H. MacKenzie, O. Kirk, P. Vankleeck, T. Connors, J. H. Dunn, W. Hudgins and others.

Mr. H. MacKenzie was called to the chair, and Mr. Mounsey was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. C. F. Aylsworth, after saying he was glad to see so many present, said that last week four or five of the promoters of the proposed Cheese Factory went over to Tweed to make inquiries into the mode of working, and the expenses of conducting the factory there. They found that the President for his services as managing Director received \$38 per month, and the cheesemaker \$120; that the number of cows attached to the factory was 830; and the cost of the building and apparatus was \$3,000. The profit for the year on each cow was \$32.50.

They also met the President of the Halloway factory, who gave them some valuable information, and who said he saw no reason why they should not have a first-class factory in Madoc, as he thought we had first rate grass here, and altogether a better country for the purpose than that around Tweed. The cost of the factory here would probably be about \$2,250; and if it was determined to go on with it, the money was all ready.

Those present were then asked how many cows they would contribute, and the numbers mentioned, amounted to 164; while the numbers which had been spoken of by persons not present, but who would be relied upon to join the Factory, made up a total of 250.

The meeting accordingly proceeded to the election of Trustees, and elected nine, as follows:—G. W. Rose, J. R. Ketcheson, O. Kirk, W. Hudgins, John H. Dunn, C. F. Aylsworth, Peter Vankleeck, H. MacKenzie, and John Caskey.—The Trustees then retired to another room, and elected Mr. C. F. Aylsworth President, and Mr. J. R. Ketcheson Secretary.

The factory is to be known as the “Madoc Cheese Factory,” with a capital stock of \$2,500, divided into 625 shares of \$4 each. It is proposed to locate the building on the farm of the widow MacBeath, on which there is a fine spring of water, useful for cheese-making operations.

Another meeting of persons interested is to be held next week. See Advertisement.

A NEW STYLE OF WOODEN RAILWAY.

The *Ottawa Times* states that Sheriff Treadwell has invented and patented a new style of wooden rail, which, unlike the iron rail, does not require a perfectly level road, and consequently can dispense with expensive cuttings and embankments. It also requires no ballast; and is prepared so as to resist fire and decay from wet.

THE GEORGIAN BAY.—In 1854, the *British Whig* advocated a road through Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, &c., to the Georgian Bay, and the scheme was then much talked of, and accepted, though not practically, as being of seven times the promise of the Grand Trunk (then building) to Kingston. It is capable of bearing the same relation yet in our prosperity, as the Grand Trunk, if it has not been an injury to the city, has not been a positive benefit. The Kingston and Madoc Railroad, on the other hand, could not fail to be a great benefit to Kingston as a terminus and transshipping point.

BARN BURN.—The log barn on the west half of lot 27 in the 6th con., Madoc, belonging to Mr. James Parks, was accidentally destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. It contained about two tons of hay.

CATTLE TRADE.—On Friday, the 18th instant, a drove of 88 head of cattle—nearly all of which were oxen, of fair size and in good condition—left this village, by way of Trenton, for the Toronto market. Another drove, we understand, will be taken away, probably some time next week.

THRASHING MACHINE ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, while assisting at a threshing machine which was at work on Mr. Whytock's grain, a young man named Hugh Galwey contrived to get his foot entangled in the machinery, between the “traveller” and the arm of the bull-wheel. Fortunately the machine was not working at full speed at the time, and the casting broke just as it tore the sole off the boot, so that Galwey's foot only was crushed and broken; otherwise his leg in all probability would have been cut entirely off. He was conveyed home, and will probably be laid up for several weeks before he recovers from the effects of the injury.

GRAPE.—We have received a proof that this delicious fruit can be grown to perfection here, in the

shape of some very fine bunches from Mr. Gream's vines. We hope to see "Grapes" appear in future among the fruits for which prizes are offered by the Madoc Agricultural Society.

We have also to thank Mr. I. Canniff for some very nice tomatoes.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—The September number of this Canadian literary magazine contains several original articles, besides the usual amount of selections, recipes, &c. It is also embellished with portraits of Count Bismarck and Marshals Bazaine and MacMahon. The publishers offer one dozen of choice mixed Tulip bulbs, sent by mail, post paid, to each subscriber who remits \$1.50 for one year's subscription before 1st October next.—John Dougall & Son, publishers, Montreal.

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER.—The September number of this cheap and really valuable publication contains upwards of seventy distinct engravings, nine of which are illustrated by wood-engravings.—It is as interesting to the general reader as to the designer and planner of dwelling-houses, and its single number worth the price of a whole year's subscription to persons intending to build.—Published by Western & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Madoc Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW of the above Association will be held in the VILLAGE OF MADOC, on

THURSDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Public admitted at Half-past Twelve o'clock at Noon, on payment of Twelve and a-half Cents. Tickets for exhibiting to be obtained of the Secretary One Week previous to the Show. For Prize List see Show Bills.

CHARLES GREAM, Secretary.

Madoc, Sept. 20, 1870.

MADOC CHEESE FACTORY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Directors and Stockholders of the MADOC CHEESE FACTORY, and of others wishing to join the Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER next, at HUDGINS' North American Hotel, in the Village of Madoc, at TWO o'clock, P.M.

C. F. AYLSWORTH, President.

J. R. KETCHESON, Secretary.
Madoc, Sept. 19, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Undersigned for Carding, Fulling, or Cloth-Dressing, are requested to call upon and settle with Mr. G. D. RAWE, in whose hands their accounts have been placed for collection.

Sept. 19, 1870.

C. T. LANE.

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the SHIRE HALL, in Belleville, on

TUESDAY, the 27th DAY OF SEPTEMBER INSTANT.

for the despatch of general business.

By order.

THOS. WILLS,
County Clerk, County Hastings.
Belleville, September 14, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

LOVELL'S Dominion & Provincial Directories.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing them, as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence. PERSONAL CANVASSING, from door to door, of my own agents, for the several Provinces. I have now engaged on the work in the engaged mainly on the towns and villages of the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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Madoc, August 13, 1870.

W. H. FRINGLE.

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THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at \$10 each.

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Belleville, March, 1870.

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MADOC.—Wheat, \$1.00. Barley, 75c. Rye, 60c. Oats, 30c. Peas, 60c. Butter, roll 19c., tub 20c.

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TRENTON.—Spring Wheat, \$1.00. Barley, 75c to 85c. Rye, 60c to 65c. Oats, 35c. Peas, 60c.

KINGSTON.—Wheat, \$1.00. Barley, new, 80c to 85c. Rye, 65c. Oats, 40 to 45c. Peas, 60 to 65c.

ECCLANEANUS NEWS.

It is said the British Government has suspended all its contracts for building turret ships.

It is estimated that the number of codfish caught last year on the shores of Newfoundland was one hundred and forty million.

It is rumoured at Ottawa that the Hon. J. Hilliard Cameron is about to retire from Parliament to accept the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, Justice Richards being about to retire.

The sentence of a number of Brooklyn politicians to imprisonment for terms varying from ten days to three months each, for illegal voting last November, was fully confirmed last week.

According to the latest reports, the Tientsin massacre of missionaries and Christians will be avenged by the combined English and French fleets in eastern waters. It is reported that Russia will also assist in punishing the murderous Chinese.

It is stated that two days after the declaration of war the French discovered, upon examination of their stores of gunpowder, that a great number of the barrels were found to contain a mixture of charcoal and sawdust only.

The Ottawa Free Press says the new wheat is being brought in large quantities to the Ottawa grist mill, and is said to be much better than last year's crop, the grain being more plump, a better colour, and yielding more flour than that of last season.

A correspondent says that the Prussian soldiers wear very commonly under their shirts a piece of sole leather, about ten inches square, which is hard enough to turn a bullet, unless struck perpendicularly, and is a very good defence against lance or sabre.

The path of newspaper correspondents at the seat of war in Paris is not one of roses. Col. Pemberton, the correspondent of the London Times at Sedan was killed by a stray shot. Mr George Augustus Sala, Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, being mistaken for a Prussian spy, was set upon by the populace and nearly killed before he could be rescued.

A recent letter from the Magdalen Islands states that the fishing has been very poor. Some American fishermen had set fire to the bush on Coffin's Island, and destroyed a large quantity of hay, wood, &c. The inhabitants armed themselves and pursued the depredators, who took refuge on their vessels. The Napoleon III. had left for the Islands.

The great sea-serpent was seen recently off Sedus Point in Lake Ontario. It only showed its head and four feet of its body. It is described as ten inches in diameter, with dark, glassy eyes, a large, flat head, skin, black and smooth, except from the nose to the breast, which was white, while a short, black mane of hair extended back from the eyes. It quickly disappeared, and has not been seen since.

Dr. Wiegand, Professor at the University of Halle, announces, after investigation, that trains running northward have a tendency to run off on the east rail, and those running south go off on the west. This he attributes to the combined motion and shape of the earth, and he even calculates the amount of pressure for a given latitude in Germany. For a thirty-ton locomotive the tendency to fly off the track, from this cause, is exactly six and twenty-four hundredths pounds.

It is a very general remark, says the Montreal Witness, among dry goods importers, that they never had such a good August. Partly owing to the early and large sales, however, and partly to the great attractions of this week, in the way of rowing matches, &c., there has been some slackening off in the first week of September, and a great rush of country merchants is expected next week. Not only have sales been very good, but payments are generally excellent, and everything thus indicates solid prosperity in the country generally. These remarks will, to a certain extent, apply to other branches of business.

The Paris publishes the following:—"A traveller from Germany relates the following incident, of which he was an eye-witness. On the 21st a considerable number of men, women and children assembled in front of Count Bismarck's hotel in the Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, and for more than an hour they cried out for 'Bread! Bread!' The persons inhabiting the building in question having shown themselves at the window, replied, 'Bread? Do you ask for food? Go and seek it at Paris.' At these inhuman words the crowd rushed against the house and broke all the windows with stones. It required several charges of the police to clear the street."

The 69th Regiment leaves Quebec for England, per H. M. S. Orontes, on the 10th of October.

The Minister of Public Works expresses the most favourable opinion of the construction of the Canada Central Railroad, which was formally opened on the 16th instant.

The Quebec Chronicle learns that the municipality of St. Anselme has voted the sum of \$20,000 for the construction of the Levis and Kennebec Railroad. A public meeting has also been held at St. Joseph, the chief town of the county of Beauce, with a view of promoting this road, and considerable sums were subscribed, in addition to right-of-way granted by a large number of persons present. It further appears that the municipalities of the county of Beauce, assured that this line will confer the greatest benefits on both Beauce and Dorchester counties, will give bonuses in the shape of loans, to very considerable amounts.—This enterprise has received a fresh impetus from the result of the success predicted for the Gosford wooden road.

A new danger to the peaceful inhabitants of Great Britain seems to have arisen out of the Franco-Prussian war, and it has developed itself in an unexpected quarter. We are told that increased danger to life or limb is incurred by railway travellers, owing to the avidity of signal-men for news of the war. This very useful and responsible class of functionaries, it is said, are so intent upon studying the gigantic tragedies of Continental Europe that they are growing indifferent to the prevention of lesser and more common-place tragedies at home, and allowing railway trains to take their chance of perdition while they are tracking the march of the Crown Prince or sympathizing with the sorrows of the Emperor.

A terrible instance of the latent ferocity of the French peasant has just been afforded by the murder of M. de Moneys, a rich landowner of a village in the neighbourhood of Rheims. By some strange freak of fancy the peasants of a neighbouring locality through which that gentleman happened to drive with two friends, got it into their heads that he was a Prussian spy, dragged him from his carriage, threw him into a dry pond, where they beat and kicked him till life was almost extinct, and then getting together a quantity of boughs and straw, they literally burned him to ashes, before the gens d'armes, tardily informed of the abominable tragedy, were able to reach the spot. The two friends, who do not seem to have attempted to defend the unhappy man, fled and got off safely. M. de Moneys was a thoroughly national Frenchman, and had contributed largely to the fund for helping the families of the soldiers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident, attended with serious loss of life, occurred on the night of the 16th instant at Jacques Cartier, some 20 miles from Quebec on the Gosford Railroad. About 9 o'clock, while a small mill erected by the contractor to cut sleepers for the road was in full operation and all hands at work, the boiler suddenly exploded, killing six workmen on the spot and severely scalding or otherwise injuring a number of others, several of whom are not expected to recover. One of the killed was named Francis Daniels, of New York. The others were all French Canadians from the surrounding country.

ATROCIOUS MURDER BY A BOY.—Goderich, Sept. 17.—Some two weeks ago our esteemed townsman, Mr Joel Dean, went up the lake on a hunting excursion. He was accompanied by a youth named William Mercer, aged 16 or 17, whom he hired for the purpose. On Monday, the 12th, this youth returned from the fishing islands, bringing the news that on Sunday, the 4th instant, he and Mr Dean went out in a small boat, when it was upset by a squall. Mr Dean, Mercer said, sunk immediately. He held on to the boat, and was after a time picked up by two fishermen. Some suspicious circumstances coming to light, Mercer was arrested on a charge of robbery. There was found on his person Mr Dean's purse, containing some \$40, amongst which was a \$5 gold piece. He was examined by the Mayor on Tuesday morning, and pleaded not guilty to the charge of robbery. He afterwards confessed that he had shot Dean through the head. On Wednesday last a large party, accompanied by Mr B. Trainer, chief constable, with the prisoner, proceeded to the spot where Mercer says he shot Dean. To-day the party returned, bringing the body of Mr Dean. A large crowd awaited the arrival of the boat at the dock. The excitement was intense on its arrival. It was with much difficulty that the prisoner was conveyed to jail. Cries of "Hang him!" "Shoot him!" were heard all over. Altogether it is one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in the neighbour-

hood.—Mr Dean was sleeping on a log in the woods, when the murderer shot him through the head, hoping to get possession of a large sum of money, which he believed to be about his victim's person. In this he was disappointed, as he found only the amount above stated.

A GREAT WATERFALL DISCOVERED.—Advice have been received at London describing a cataract recently discovered in British Guiana, South America, which dwarfs Niagara. There are two falls, one of 770 feet and the other of 50. The volume of water passing over the falls is seventy-eight feet deep and one hundred yards broad during the dry season. The Colonial Government is arranging facilities for visitors.

VARIETIES.

The horse is a curious feeder. He eats best when he hasn't a bit in his mouth.

Railways are aristocratic. They teach every man to know his own station, and to stop there.

An exchange, wishing to avoid slang, delicately advised his belligerent neighbour to "imitate the example of the river in time of drought."

Why is a man in pecuniary difficulties like an ostrich in wet weather? Because he cannot get the dust to cover his bill.

"Shingle weddings" are becoming fashionable in Iowa. They occur when the first child is old enough to spank.

Two friends some years married and widely separated, lately exchanged telegrams, thus: "To—All well. We have two pair of twins.—How is that for high?" "To—We have three little girls. Three of a kind beats two pair!"

An old lawyer says that the most troublesome clients he ever had were a young woman who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

Two gentlemen were lately examining a portion of a plough in a market place. "I'll bet a guinea," said one, "you do not know what this is for?" "Done," said the other; "it is for sale." The bet was won and the wager paid.

People should mind how they express themselves at public dinners. We read the other day, that the builder of a church now in course of erection in South London, when the toast of his health was given, rather enigmatically replied that he was "more fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."

New York reporters are a stirring, indefatigable race. One of them saw a man go into a drug store the other day and take a dose of Peruvian bark, so he walked over to the office and wrote up a column account, with a fine line heading, of how a Peruvian bark went down on the 18th.

A good story is told of a clergyman residing at Calais, Me. In the kindness of his heart the reverend gentleman invited a footman to get into his wagon and ride. The clerical gentleman asked his companion "If he was prepared to die?" whereupon the latter leaped from the wagon and fled to a place of safety, doubtless considering the question synonymous with "Your money or your life!"

THE DIFFERENCE.—"I say," said a Yankee to an Irishman who was digging in a garden, "are you digging out a hole in that onion bed?" "No," said Pat, "I'm digging out the dirt and leaving the hole."

HOW TRUE!—Newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of man's honesty. If a man is dishonest, he will cheat the printer in some way—say the money was lost by mail—or will take the paper and not pay for it on a plea that he didn't subscribe for it—or move off, leaving it to come to the post office he left.

A DESPERATE THING.—"It's a desp'r't thing," said old Smykers, "a desp'r't thing, that are young couple, who've been bilin' and cooin' and making eyes at one another for a month, have now gone to the minister, and got a permit to see if they can keep it up for a life-time."

PRESCRIBING REMEDIES.—Dr. Cabarrus, whose death has attracted some attention, was a very witty man, and several of his bon mots are now floating about the Paris press. On one occasion he was called to attend a very pretty actress, and after duly feeling her pulse and looking at her tongue, he pronounced that marriage was the only cure. "You are single, are you not, my dear doctor?" she asked. "Yes, madam, but the doctors only prescribe remedies, they do not take them," was the rejoinder.